Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE "MONEY DEVIL" MIXES IN THE REPARATIONS ROW

SOVIET LEADERS IN MOSCOW hail the open appearance of the "money devil" in the London reparations conference as a proof of the world's enslavement to the financiers, which greatly aids them in their campaign for an international revolution against capitalism. The fate of Europe, says Mr. Hearst's Baltimore *American*, is really being decided by the international bankers in secret session, "and the world is ruled not by any elected representatives of the people, but by the financiers who control other people's money." Press correspondents and editors are well agreed that the "ambassadors of finance" have been playing the leading rôle in the London Conference called by Premiers MacDonald and Herriot to decide how the Dawes plan is to be put into effect. "In the lean years that follow an exhausting war, financiers' outrank generals," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, and so in Europe to-day the bankers hold the key to the situation:

"No loan, no Dawes plan. No Dawes plan, no settlement. No settlement, no peace in Europe and no economic rehabilitation. Without the O. K. of the financiers the London conference can not move an inch."

Europe, writes a London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "has come to a full appreciation of the fact that there must be a guaranteed loan to Germany, or no reparations and an increased national taxation." So in the dispatches the views of Thomas W. Lamont, Owen D. Young, Secretary Mellon, and of French, British and Italian Ministers of Finance are treated as no less significant than the outgivings of Premiers, Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers.

Thus the London conference appears to the Atlanta *Constitution* to be "a struggle between world finance and world politics." To be sure, remarks the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "the bankers should not be allowed to dictate to Governments"—

"That would be dangerous and destructive of political sovereignty. But the wisest diplomats are those who know how to seek and to utilize the soundest advice. In this particular matter of reliability of guaranties, where would one look better for advice than to those whose whole time is given over to such considerations?"

And the Indianapolis *News* even goes so far as to suggest that "it would be a good thing if the whole business could be taken out of the hands of politicians—who for six years have done little but bungle things—and put into the hands of financiers and economists, where it really belongs." Dominant at London, says the New York *Evening Post*, is a new power, virtually independent of politics and owing only "the most shadowy allegiance" to any Government—"it is American finance." While the money power has played a big rôle before in international affairs, both in war and peace, *The Evening Post* insists that "in the past there has always been a very definite subservience of the financial to the political power":

"Finance did not lead; it followed. It exerted powerful influence; but was always kept within fixt political bounds. The money barons of no nation ever before had an opportunity to exert themselves in so nearly an independent a manner as American finance has assumed in the European situation to-day."

American finance made the Dawes plan possible, "but as soon as the financiers' program was placed in the hands of the politicians it was apparent that the latter were bent upon tampering with it." Whereupon, we read, "American finance took up the cudgels in defense of the plan it had helped to work out; and being in a strong position because of the necessity of a reparations loan, has brought heavy pressure to bear upon the London conference." Thus finance "is openly making a bid for power in the regulation of international affairs." *The Evening Post* goes on to explain that world finance, anxious for world peace and trade, "more concerned about a settlement than about reparations," necessarily "opposes France, for the first necessity of France is security and the next is reparations for the terrible injuries suffered at German hands." These things, we are told, "are not vital to England, America, or the international bankers; but they are vital to France." And "when bankers say the French threat menaces the safety of the German loan, the French, taught by long and bitter experience, reply that the German defaulter will pay nothing unless means are retained to enforce payment." Frenchmen, this editor believes, "know America will never attempt to enforce payments, and that the British, under no compulsion less than a Teuton return to Kaiserism, will ever raise a hand against Germany. The French have cut their wisdom teeth on juiceless German pledges, and, despite the urging of the bankers, they have no wish to study high finance from 'The Gull's Own Hornbook.'" And the New York paper calls attention to the "joy broadcast from Berlin" over the attempt of the international bankers "to hamstring France and beat the Treaty of Versailles around the bush." That Germany likes the policy of the bankers' group "is good and sufficient reason for doubt and distrust." And while the New York *Times* can see no reason for believing in a bankers' conspiracy against France, it fears that the financiers' emphasis on the $200,000,000 loan is at least unfortunate—"by overemphasizing the reasonableness of the investors' wishes they seek to make France's demand that there shall also be adequate security for the other payments under the reparations plan seem altogether unreasonable."

And there are sensitive-minded editors who do not altogether relish our appearing on the international stage in the single rôle of money-lender. "An American could wish that his country was not everlastingly impressing Europeans as being mainly concerned about getting its money back," suggests the Springfield *Republican*, which points out that while our bankers are thoroughly justified on insisting on sound security for a German loan, nevertheless:

"Events seem to cast us steadily in the rôle of the careful money-lender. Our Government will not forgive any of the

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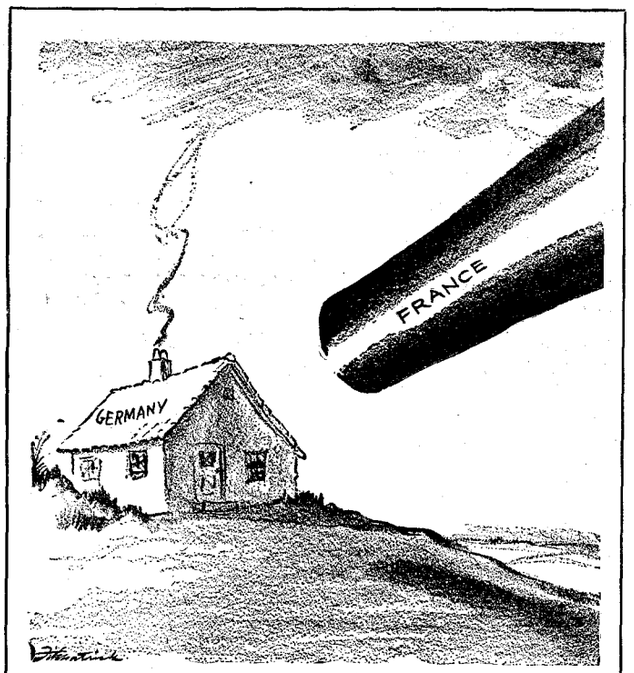
Allies' war debts to it, and that is exhibit No. 1. While the Government is deeply interested in the success of the plan embodied in the Dawes report, the present negotiations in London seem to the French, at least, to reveal America's rôle as limited to the effort of our bankers to protect clients who have money to lend."



THE DIFFICULTY IN MORTGAGING THE HOUSE

—Fitzpatrick in the New York *World*.

One correspondent has remarked that a situation has arisen "whereby our willy-nilly policy politically has given America's determined financial advocates command of the situation." But their very command of the situation is beginning to worry some of our stoutest journalistic advocates of isolation. In the end all this unofficial consulting and advising and suggesting at London, fears the Sacramento *Bee*, "will involve this nation up to the belt in European intrigue and politics, all to the end that the international bankers may richly profit."

But to a large number of our editors the presence of our bankers at the Allied conference seems appropriate enough, and their attitude quite correct. They are there, as *The Boston News Bureau* notes, to give, in J. P. Morgan's words, "the necessary basis for the sale of German bonds to American investors." In a statement explaining why his partner, Thomas W. Lamont, and other American bankers went to London, J. P. Morgan said:

"We have been requested by the Allied Governments to advise as to what, in our opinion, are the necessary bases for the sale of German bonds to American investors.

"We have no desire, nor is it within our province, to make any political suggestions, much less to attempt to enforce any political views. We addrest ourselves solely to the question asked us, and it is for the Allied Governments to determine whether what we believe to be the conditions of the American investment markets can be met.

"It goes without saying that as bankers we should not ask the American investor to buy German bonds unless and until the Allies have in their own time, in their own way and for their own reasons determined upon a policy which will, in our opinion, give security to the bondholders."

Our bankers are not meddling in European politics, and yet, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, they must concern themselves with these political issues. And what are these issues? Comes the answer:

"They are none other than those which have to do with the dominance of France upon the Reparations Commission, her privilege of doing about as she desires if, when, and as she pleases to consider Germany in default, and her insistence upon sundry schemes of political and other aggrandizement in Central Europe.

'Let there be no misunderstanding in this matter. The 'bankers' whom France is finding rather unsympathetic are none other than our own financial leaders representing the investors of this country. Before the individual investor sends his money to Europe he will demand that he be shown with reasonable certainty that he can collect interest on the loans thus made and how he can bring his principal home if and when he so desires."

This favorable view of our bankers' attitude toward the German loan is shared by newspapers in all sections of the country, including the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Chicago *Daily News*, Chicago *Tribune*, Oshkosh *Northwestern*, Minneapolis *Tribune* and St. Louis *Star*. "Even under the stimulus of a desire to help world business and political welfare," so a writer on the financial page of the New York *Times* sums up Wall Street opinion, "bankers could not attempt to 'put over' a loan which would leave doubt in their minds as to the safety of American dollars put into such bonds."

And when it comes to the issue between France and the bankers, the latter are strongly supported by the Chicago *Evening Post*, Cleveland *Times and Commercial*, Mobile *Register*, and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The American and British bankers "in refusing to make a loan to float the Dawes plan until France surrenders the right to invade Germany," are not pro-German or anti-French or hard-hearted, remarks the New York *World*, tho they may be "hard-headed." The Baltimore *Evening Sun* recalls that the French take a political view of some loans. There was that French loan to Russia designed to cement the alliance between the two countries, "and the French people are still whistling for the money." Then France borrowed billions from us during the war—and "we have gotten to the point where we no longer even whistle for it." This, it is remarked, may explain why Premier Herriot "finds it impossible to understand why the American bankers should insist upon a loan with good chances for repayment."

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THEN MAYBE THEY MAY LOAN HIM A LITTLE MONEY

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate, Inc.

The duel between the bankers and the representatives of France is described by Sidney Thatcher, London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "as a duel between the mind of

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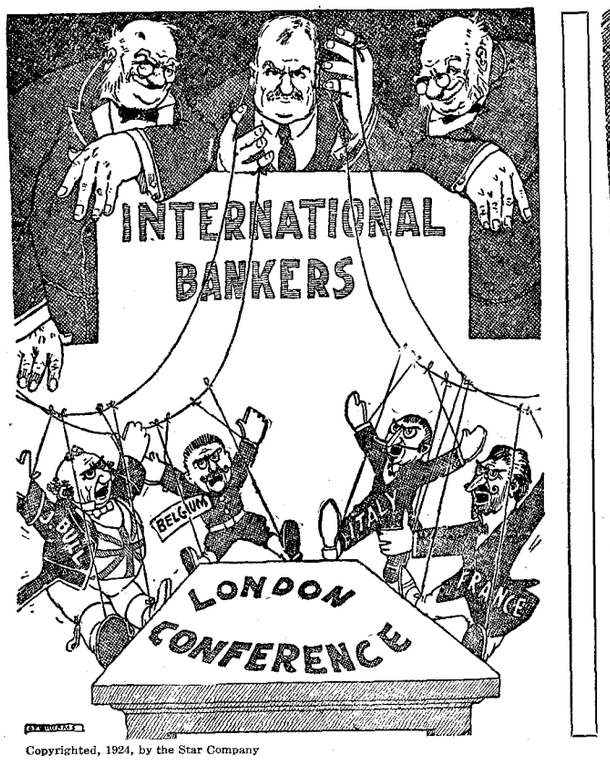

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MASTERS OF THE SITUATION

—Williams in the Baltimore *American*.

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THE NEW ANGEL OF PEACE

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

TWO VIEWS OF THE MONEY POWER

the average American bond buyer and the average French voter. The bond buyer has his ideas on what would constitute a fair investment for his wife and children, and the French voter has his conception of how far the French Premier shall yield France's rights to deal singly with Germany."

The French, we read in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*, are beginning to realize "that the bankers' argument that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to raise money for the loan and for the purchase of industrial debentures if France maintains her rights to take separate action is founded less on political reasons than on practical knowledge of the lending public." But Andre Tardieu writes in the New York *World* that the "tremendous security" asked by the bankers for this comparatively small loan can only mean that the demands "are merely a pretext, and that the bankers, whether on their own initiative or inspired by this or that Government, face a political rather than a financial object." Many Frenchmen, writes Edwin L. James from Paris to the New York *Times*, are convinced "that the bankers' only purpose is to make a business deal regardless of the interests of others, that America's only purpose is to make some more money out of Europe's misfortune, and that instead of helping France get reparations, the Americans are working on Shylock lines for the preliminary loan." This correspondent quotes the Paris *Soir* to the effect that the American bankers have blackmailed the London conference. The *Figaro* says that "in order to lend $200,000,000 to Germany they ask for Germany a chance to escape without punishment or obligation to the Allies." The *Petit Bleu* "can not admit that a group of financiers acting to protect their interests should decide on the defaults of Germany, and whether or not France can take sanctions, Europe shall not become a vast field of exploitation with its only government a bankers' combine." Pertinax in the *Echo de Paris* talks of the "perfidy" of the bankers and hints that German-American interests control American finance.

In England, A. G. Gardiner, a Liberal, writes to the New York *World* to uphold the position of our bankers, saying:

"If Germany is not guaranteed against a revival of Poincaréism, real security for a loan becomes a mere shadow. The struggle in London makes it clear France still wants two irreconcilable things—reparations and politico-economic dominion over Germany."

A German publicist, Maximilian Harden, in a dispatch to the same New York newspaper, observes anent the remarkable influence of American bankers in European affairs despite official non-cooperation: "Rightly or wrongly one giving money has the power to dictate the law." The German writer thinks that good will come of this, for—

"It is not only America's duty to insure the absolutely honorable business of great bankers but it also has the much higher duty of creating a moral atmosphere toward Europe in which alone democracy can breathe, and without which it would become to-morrow a hateful and impossible lie.

"America alone can help if it declares precisely what Europe must look like if she is to open her money-chests. This is not intimidation, but education."

Finally, to take a Bolshevik Russian view of this "Pax Americana," as Karl Radek calls it, we find a Moscow correspondent of the New York *Times* pointing out that Soviet leaders are jubilant over the open and obvious appearance of the "money devil" in London. They intend, we are told, to emphasize the capitalist mastery of the modern world, and to remind the Germans that they are being enslaved to satisfy the greed of American and English bankers. Then, perhaps, there will come a falling out among England, France and the United States, and a German revolution will be little more than a question of months. The correspondent has "actually met blithe young Communists rubbing their hands in glee over the approaching European disaster."

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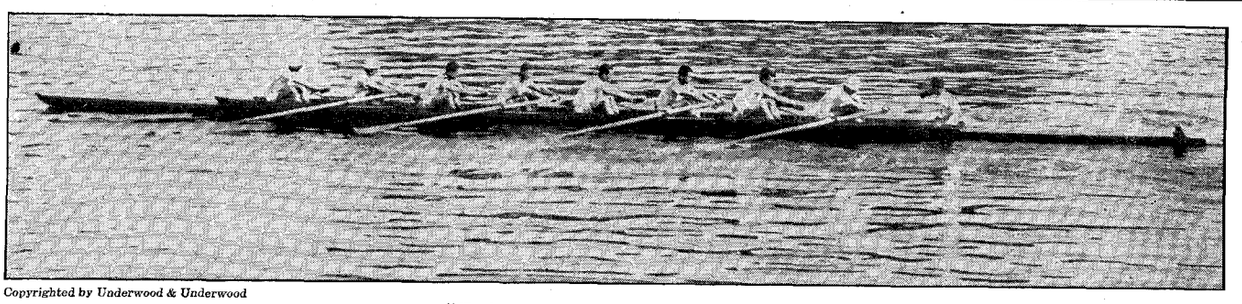

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"KELLY, COSTELLO AND YALE!"

The Yankee slogan on the day wnen Kelly and Costello won the double sculls event, and the unbeaten Yale crew gave the United States the Olympic rowing laurels by winning the eight-oar race. The picture shows the Yale crew on the Seine before the victory.

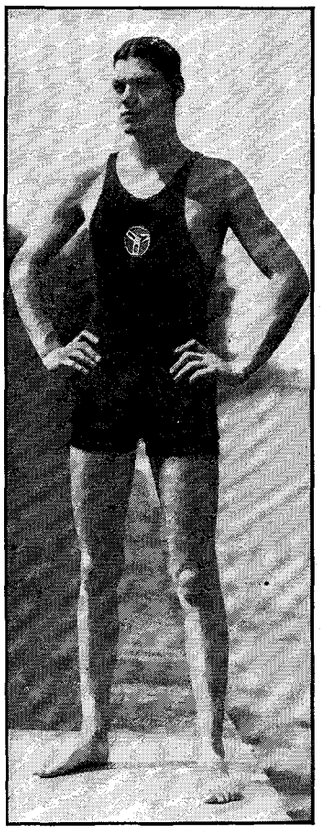
AMERICAN YOUTH VINDICATED AT COLOMBES

IT IS NOT ONLY THE MOST INTERESTING NEWS of the day to millions of Americans, thinks the Pittsburgh *Sun*, that the United States Olympic team retains the world's athletic championship by winning the eighth modern revival of the ancient games at Colombes, France, but it is perhaps the most important news of the day, too, "for it indicates that American youth, despite much head-shaking and lamentation, is able to hold its own with the youth and stamina of the rest of the world, and incidentally to break a collection of records set by past generations. It indicates that an age that is commonly said to be going soft is not entirely flabby."

"The United States won the Olympic Games by a thirty-point margin over France, her nearest competitor, but there were Finns at the finish in a large number of events," facetiously remarks the Manchester *Union*. Excepting Finland, however, the New York *World* is of the opinion that the most remarkable showing is that of France. "When before has France run ahead of Great Britain on the athletic field?" asks *The World*. Altogether twenty-six nations figured in the team scoring, which included twenty Olympic championships. Of these, the United States carried off eight—track and field, rowing, swimming, tennis, boxing, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, target-shooting and rugby. Norway was next as regards championships, taking first place in three events—winter sports, hunting marksmanship, and yachting. France and Sweden each won two titles—France, fencing and cycling; and Sweden the modern pentathlon and equestrian crowns. Other championships were won as follows: Finland, Græco-Roman wrestling; Uruguay, soccer; Argentina, polo; Italy, weight-lifting; while Czecho-Slovakia and Switzerland divided premier honors in gymnastics. The final point tabulation is given as follows:

"United States, 94; France, 64; Sweden, 44½; Great Britain, 41¼; Finland, 34; Norway, 31¼; Switzerland, 29½; Italy, 25¾; Holland, 19; Belgium, 17¾; Denmark, 17; Argentina, 13; Uruguay, 10; Hungary, 8; Czecho-Slovakia, 8; Esthonia, 7; Austria, 5; Roumania, 4; Jugo-Slavia, 4; Spain, 3; Australia, 3; Portugal, 2; South Africa, 1; Haiti, 1; Egypt, ¾; Poland, ¼."

Medals were awarded for the first three places in each event, altho six places counted in the point scoring. The share of the Americans in the medals amounted to 98—nearly one-third of the total, 361—and comprised prizes for 45 first places, 26 second places, and 27 third places. Finland came next with 37 firsts, France followed with 36, and then came Great Britain, with 31. "And never has there been a finer or more splendidly contested athletic carnival," notes the Baltimore *Sun;* "never an international gathering which roused more real interest and contributed more to international understanding. The Olympics have more than proved their worth."



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OUR CHAMPION SWIMMER

Johnny Weissmuller, of Chicago, who won the 100-meter and the 400-meter swimming races, breaking the Olympic record in the latter, but not his own previously made world's record.

The victory of Miss Wills in the women's tennis singles was the first major triumph of any American woman tennis star since Miss Sutton won the British championship seventeen years ago, one sports writer observes. World's records were also broken and equaled with startling frequency. To the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "such victories as these constitute no trifling distinction. It indicates the soundness of American physical stamina, the high quality of American courage, the wisdom of an educational system which combines physical with intellectual culture. To excel in sports compels clean living, requires right conceptions of honor, and strengthens the virtue of patriotism."

For these and other reasons, American editors are at a loss to understand why the London *Times* should advocate the discontinuance of the games, merely because of some unfriendly demonstrations against American and other athletes. "These were insignificant outbursts of bad feeling," writes the New York *Evening Post's* Paris correspondent, "of momentary duration." "The American athletes took them in good part, and refused to be disconcerted," we are told by the Charleston *Gazette*, which considers this action in itself a noteworthy moral victory. "If the nations of the earth can not compete in athletics without arousing ill-feeling, we may as well give up all hope of accord in other matters," declares *The Gazette*. "These games are designed to promote international good-will," observes the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, and George Daley, a New York *World* sports writer, therefore scores as "weak-kneed and thin-blooded" those who even suggest discontinuing the games. Nevertheless, writes Mr. Daley:

"The games this year were too cumbersome. International

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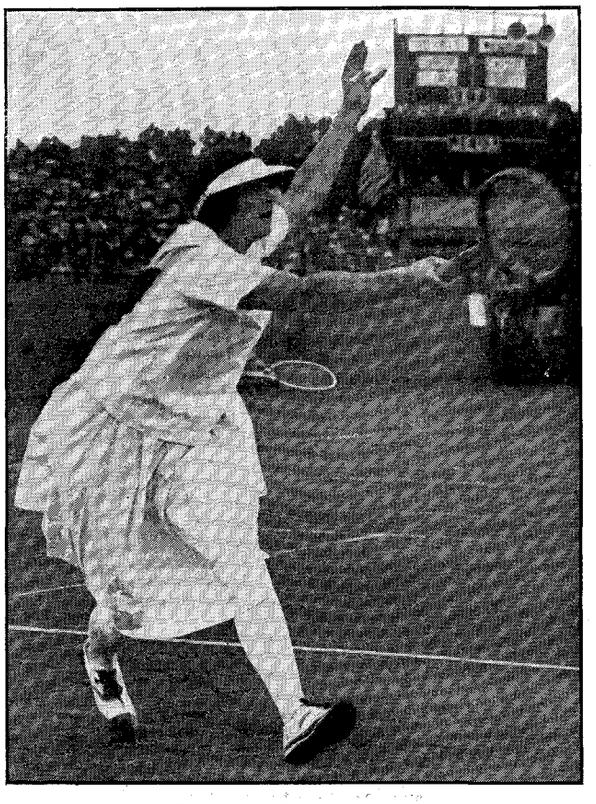
competition of all kinds should be fostered, but not at the expense of overcrowding the Olympic games. A six-ring circus is irritating because one is always missing something. Three rings are quite enough. The burden of running off a meet made up practically of all sports over a stretch of five weeks for forty-five nations is far too heavy. Justice can not be done to each one. Already four events [the pentathlon, the 10,000-meter walk, the 3,000-meter team race, and the 10,000-meter cross-country run] have been dropt from the track and field program, and now the big question is centered on the advisability of limiting the games to fewer sports.

"In days of old, long before the modern revival of the world-famous games at Athens, Greece, in 1896, track athletics, wrestling and boxing made up the program. It would have been better if the original idea and purpose had been carried out, with the addition possibly of swimming. Lawn tennis, polo, rowing and yachting could be omitted without discouraging international competition. Gymnastics, trap-shooting, cycling and both rugby and soccer football would hardly be missed. The winter sports should be dropt forthwith. Of necessity they must come at a different time of the year and could be encouraged along other lines. As it is, they are little more than an expensive luxury and a sort of tail of the Olympic games."



HELEN WILLS IN ACTION

The 18-year old California girl who won the Olympic women's tennis title, outplaying even the experienced Molla Bjurstedt Mallory.

We find other American papers, however, discussing such things as the bulldog tenacity of the Yale crew, the imperturability of Helen Wills, the dazzling speed of Johnny Weissmuller. And that eventually brings up this question: Why does the United States always win? To which the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* answers as follows:

"The explanation is probably not to be made on any single ground. The great population of the country doubtless has something to do with it. But perhaps more important than total population is the fact that so large a number of American boys attend secondary schools and colleges where great emphasis is placed upon physical development, where they are coached and taught, and trained perhaps more intensively than the athletes of any other country of the world. The few who are chosen subsequently to represent the nation in international competition have not only exceptional natural ability, but they know how to make the most of it."

It was Charles Jewtraw who started the United States on its way to the all-round Olympic championship, we are reminded by a New York *Times* sports writer in a summary of the games. On a cold, windy day last January Jewtraw won the 500-meter speed-skating race at Chamonix. But, this writer goes on:

"The supreme test came in the track and field division of the games. Under the burning sun of France 320 men and women from the United States fought hard for premier honors and won them.

"From the rugged lands of the North came a small band of men of steel and iron; from the East came the Turks with their soccer team; from under the Equator came the South Africans with their tennis and boxing stars; from the Southwest came the Argentine horsemen who swept past the United States to world honors in the polo division of the games. From the islands across the Channel from France came tennis players, runners and swimmers, who severely tested the utmost strength of the United States.

"Wiry fencers from Italy, France and Belgium swept aside the opposition from the United States in the early stages of the bouts. Hungary came to the front with the saber, while the women fencers of Denmark scored heavily with the foil.

"In the winter sports Norway was the victor by a wide margin. The victor owed its triumph to splendid performances on skii. In two tests, the jump and race and the ski marathon, Norway swept all first four places.

"For the second time Canada won the hockey championship, defeating the team from the United States in a furious battle. Austria also contributed to pushing America into fourth place when it scored heavily in the figure-skating events, the Americans doing well, especially in the women's division.

"Norway swept the ski events, Finland won the speed skating, and Austria showed best in the figure skating. There was not much left for the United States.

"Soccer proved too much for America, [altho she had won the rugby title]. The importance of soccer is shown by the fact that 60,000 turned out to see the final in which Uruguay defeated Switzerland for the title, 3 to 0. The crowd at this event was the largest that witnessed any game in the Olympics.

"Rifle, pistol and target-shooting again served to put the stamp of supremacy on the United States, but it also showed that Haiti, France and England are fast coming to the front. Track and field did not prove the drawing-card that many experts expected. The result of a week of competition proved three things: that the United States has not lost any of its prowess; that Finland did more with three men than many other countries did with fifty; [and that Paavo Nurmi is the outstanding running star of the decade.

"Athletes from this country swept all five titles at tennis and took thirteen out of the sixteen swimming titles, the water-polo championship going to France. The Yale crew easily won the title that went to the Naval Academy in the 1920 Olympics. Other rowing events resulted in a number of victories for America, so that the United States carried off the major honors with comparative ease.

"The boxing title went to the United States, and the fact that Great Britain finished second was not astounding, but the showing of Denmark was as surprizing as it was good.

"Fencing again served to show that the most finished exponents of the sport are in Europe and that while the United States is constantly improving, it has not yet developed fencers capable of carrying major championships to this side of the Atlantic. The women from the United States performed with merit, as did many of the men, but the real battles were among France, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain.

"With the games at an end and the athletes at home or on their way home, reckonings are being made in all parts of the world. Sports followers in Japan are comparing notes; enthusiasts in Turkey, India, Esthonia, Argentina, Switzerland, Roumania, Austria, Haiti, Norway, New Zealand, and in other far-away lands, are checking up the performances of the athletes in the Olympics; officials are investigating new world's records and compiling figures; but regardless of where the figuring is being done, regardless of whether a point system is being used or whether the final determination is being made on performances alone, only one fact is derived—that the United States, battling through six months of competition of sports on ice, on snow, on land and in the water, has clinched beyond a shadow of doubt the all-around Olympic championship which counts for the amateur championship of the world."

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TEN YEARS AGO AND NOW

SLAVERY TO AMERICA, so a Russian journalist recalls, was the lot predicted for Europe by Count Witte a few days before the outbreak of the World War. "I can already foresee Europe's sad fate," he told the interviewer ten years ago. "The war will be prolonged and bloody. Europe will be bled white and ruined. She will become a slave paying tribute to America. All Europe's gold will cross the ocean." To-day, these sentences, made public at last and cabled by T. R. Ybarra to the New York *Times*, form part of a vast literature of comment and reminiscence called forth by the completion of a decade since the war's beginning. Much of that literature concerns itself with America's share in the conflict and the conflict's effect upon America. For example, the New York *Sun* remarks that in America "the war has brought a new type of life." It "has thrown America into a position of power and responsibility never before hers." Thus—

"She has been made conscious of her size, of unprecedented financial power, of her difference from nations which sent colonists and immigrants to her shores for more than four hundred years, of the world possibilities of the social and political life she has evolved. She has attained maturity and must act her rôle in history."

Just here America is failing, the Hartford *Times* believes. "Some of us," says the Connecticut paper, "have already grown so cold in our memories that we do not start with horror at the thought of a new war." In fact:

"We speak of the next war already with complacency. Already we, in this great and powerful country, find more enthusiasm for mobilization days than we do for League of Nations days. It seems as if it were true, not only that 'the blood of peasants is not red a thousand miles away,' but that the blood of our own sons and brothers is not red if it flowed ten years ago. Ten years after the beginning of the war we might at least be expected to have made a fair start in a league of nations, or an association of nations, or whatever we choose to call it—something at least by means of which reason and right can have an equal chance with passion and might. If 1914 and 1915 and 1916 and 1917 and 1918 could not teach us that lesson, what can?"

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U. S. A., says in an article contributed to *The Survey Graphic:* "Ten years this summer since the world was stupefied by the outbreak of the Great War; five years since its close. Five years we have had to reflect upon its causes, its agonies, its tragedies, its lessons. For five years we have been observing the world-wide demoralization which has followed it like a horde of ghouls preying upon the substance and the moral standards of people." Moreover—

"For five years the atoms which constituted civilization as we knew it before the war and which were blown into a strange emulsion by the explosion of war, have been precipitating. What is to be the result? Can the result be influenced by concerted human effort at this time? Is planned and concerted action by the peoples of the world in their own interest and in the interest of those who are to come after them, practical? Or is it one of the lesions following the scarlet fever of war that its victims are left defective, confused or vicious—incapable of doing collectively the things hich should be done in the interest of future peace and progress?"

Bidding us consider "some of the outstanding circumstances of this great cataclysm known as the World War," General O'Ryan continues:

"Let our minds go back to August, 1914. What was the outstanding fact at that time? Was it not the astonishment, the wonder, the incredulity of civilized peoples when they read of the universal call to arms? War to them seemed unbelievable. People had given up war. The world needed continued peace. The ultimatums were a series of bluffs. Anyway, the war would not last—too destructive. People were not fools. The kings and emperors might play at the 'sport of kings,' but people were no longer their cannon fodder. And up went the signs, 'Business as Usual.' In any event, there was no real danger, for the money would run out in a few weeks or months, and the war would cease for lack of sustenance. The world ignorance of the fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters of civilization—that was the outstanding circumstance of August, 1914. And when one refers to these families of civilization, one must picture the God-fearing, wholesome, affectionate families which constituted the backbone and the best hope of Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, America, and of the other peoples who engaged in the war. They, these equally loved children of God, were the ones who were most astounded, most benumbed by the announcement of war. Nevertheless, their young lads, the finest and most virile flowers of the human race, true to their instincts and breeding, were the first to flock to their respective colors as Allies or as enemies to offer themselves in defense of their countries, but in reality as sacrifices to a dreadful negligence of which the families of the civilized world had been guilty."

In General O'Ryan's opinion, "the second outstanding circumstance is that in 1914 the world was in no way prepared nor was it preparing for peace." To be sure,

"In every way Europe was preparing—and for many years had been preparing—for war. Apparently it had not occurred to the families of the world that because of this policy war was inevitable. The preparation for war was in the keeping of what, for lack of a better name, may be called 'the ruling classes'—the statesmen, politicians and militarists of the world. In the performance of their duties, in the enjoyment of their offices and in the play of their ambitions, the ruling classes followed in the rut provided by the past. Those who did not actually promote the advent of war neglected the duty to provide sanely and effectively against war, while the militarists and others actively interested in war developed their war machines and stimulated the imagination and the credulity of their people so they might be responsive to war's alarms when they sounded.

"It is astounding, as we look back at it in the light of the war's tragedies, that the wholesome people of the world could have lived on in such complete apathy concerning the ruin that was being prepared for them in the name of God and country. In Europe diplomats were intriguing, armies were maneuvering, secret agents of government were spying, magazines and newspapers were proclaiming the strength and the leadership of this army and that. Indiscreet officers and soldiers were talking and boasting of 'the day,' and what their side would do. It seems clear now that the advance publicity of the World War was far greater than that of any prize-ring contest, and yet the families of the world either did not take it seriously or they failed to see its connection with themselves. They believed their concern was the development of their material resources, the education of their children, the happiness of their households. The relation of these things to the conduct of government does not appear to have made itself felt. In a word, the families of the world could have brought about world organization for the maintenance of world law and order and thus have avoided the war and the fate that befell them. They failed to do so. They failed even to appreciate the necessity for such action. They did not comprehend that in the absence of world organization, war was inevitable. The rule which then prevailed, of every people for itself in a world of many peoples and devoid of world organization, did not alarm them."

Still another outstanding feature of the war, General O'Ryan finds, is "the apparent failure of the great mass of the peoples who were engaged in the war to draw logical conclusions from its happenings and to act forcefully in the furtherance of such conclusions." Says the General.

"Many people are trying 'to forget the war.' Others are complaining of the tax burdens which are but one of its many legacies. Others reminisce or complain concerning other features of the great conflict. But there are relatively few who analyze the facts and conditions which led up to war and plan constructively to avoid war in the future. In our own country, which we like to regard as particularly intelligent and practical, many people rather pride themselves on their ability to 'forget the war' as if the spirit indicated a Spartan attitude of mind, a thriftiness in relation to the future, uncontaminated by idle sentiment or emotion concerning the past. That attitude certainly is an extraordinary circumstance related to the war."

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DOUBTS ABOUT CAMPAIGNING BY RADIO

JOHN W. DAVIS is reported as saying: "Eventually we will pick our candidates for two qualifications: First, does he film well? Second, does he radio well?" But the radio people announce that the plants can not take care of much of a political campaign. Speeches must be brief—a splendid requirement, thinks the Milwaukee *Journal*, which remarks: "In the long run the country is governed by the people who pay attention to what candidates say; whatever makes them speak less and more to the point will improve government." Besides, radio "fans" demand brevity, and, as the Springfield *Republican* observes, "'Cut it short' will have to be the rule." Still, even brevity may lose its charm. "After the radio fans have been political-speeched to for a month or so, they will be glad to hear old static again," predicts the Des Moines *Register*, tho the New York *World's* columnist, F. P. A., is not so sure. He tells us: "The American people—or, as the speakers say, the people of this great country, the United States of America—have a love for oratory that grows only more ardent with time. Never believe the story about the ruin of the speech crop." But much depends upon what the oratory is about, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares:

A STUMP SPEAKER
—*Life.*

"The idea that a good deal of the Presidential campaigning will be done by radio has entered the realm of imagination, and rather wild imagination at that. Listen to Senator La Follette, self-appointed candidate of his self-constructed Party of Destruction: 'Throughout the campaign more people will catch the voices of various candidates and their spokesmen than have ever before been heard from the platform in American history. The consequences of this great stride toward giving the people a first-hand knowledge of political debate can hardly be estimated.'

"Well, let's see how this works out. Is it the notion of the Senator that every time he or his managers have anything to say the receiving sets in countless homes will be tuned in to receive the blistering words? The listener-in is an independent creature. He takes what he wants. He enjoys the privilege of 'bawling out'—in his own home, of course—any entertainer that he dislikes! 'What! that old blatherskite talking again?' we can imagine him saying when some political orator is turned loose on the air. 'Enough of him, I'm through,' and he whirls his dial and soothes his lacerated feelings with the latest bit of noise called 'jazz' for want of a better name."

Believing that "the campaign strategists are taking the radio address all too seriously," the El Paso *Times* observes: "Fundamentally, the sovereign voters are not much interested in what Presidents and would-be Presidents have to say. What the sovereign voters do enjoy about a Presidential election campaign is seeing how the great man's ears are shaped, how his nose wrinkles when he laughs at his little platform joke, and in hearing fourth-hand what he said to Old Lady Robinson, who tackled him on the prohibition issue. The radio can't give them that, so where's the outdoor sport?" Meanwhile, the Brooklyn *Eagle* warns:

"There is—we think—an unpleasant surprize in store for at least some of the candidates, who have made up their minds to reach their constituents by radio instead of by appearing at meetings ranging from Madison Square Garden crowds down to the cluster of devoted citizens who gather at the railroad station to hear the exalted one say that in all his travels through this fine, broad and glorious land he never met so intelligent a group of voters, all hailing from the same community, which it is his great and envied privilege to address at this particular and auspicious moment.

"For, after all, there is something in personality that doesn't ring through the voice as it is wafted over the radio. There is something in a man's smile and in his frown and in his gestures that makes votes. There is something in working upon mass psychology that can not be put in effect when the mass, separated into its individual elements, sits at the dinner-table smoking a bad cigar or listening in while son or daughter are clamoring for a twist of the little disk that will cut out the candidate's voice and give the latest jazz orchestra its chance."

Tho convinced that "larger audiences, in the aggregate, will be reached by radio than could be approached otherwise," the Brooklyn paper points out that:

"Yet there is an implied compliment to the electorate in the physical effort involved in a 'swing around the country,' in the honest willingness to go to personal trouble and inconvenience to meet Mr. and Mrs. Voter in their home communities. With the abolition of this time-honored custom, a lot will be lost; above all things, the local excitement attendant upon a visit from one who seeks our suffrages. True, if all three Presidential candidates will follow the same convenient method, the loss will be equally divided. But it may result in a small vote inasmuch as everybody hasn't a radio and some people do not like to listen to political speeches delivered in this manner, anyway. And just who will be the sufferer if the vote drops off is a matter that should worry the three campaign committees equally."

A political campaign by radio will "have its limitations," the New York *Times* insists, "inasmuch as a familiarity with the predilections of owners of radio outfits, striking an average of them, suggests that if given the choice of fisticuffs by rounds or a debate on evolution or hygiene there is never a moment's hesitation, and that they will not listen to speeches and addresses unless intensely interested in the man or woman and the subject." Reading further reflections of the New York paper:

"Of course, everybody would like to get a crucial speech by President Coolidge, John W. Davis, or Senator La Follette on the radio—if it were not too long. As for the common run of spellbinders, who would care to hear them every night? They would have to be of the same faith to get in a word edgeways in the home and castle of the average radio potentate."

Then, too, "the difficulties of waging a political campaign by radio are far greater than party managers have calculated," and the editorial goes on to cite facts brought out by an official of one of the broadcasting companies in a *Times* interview:

"Between the microphone and the ear of the listener most of the work of transmission is done by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It may be said to supply the broadcasting stations. As this official says, 'it has a service to maintain and can not throw everything overboard to give right-of-way to broadcasting.' It will, of course, transmit 'a certain number of speeches by President Coolidge, John W. Davis and Robert M. La Follette.' These, distributed to selected cities, can be broadcast all over the country. As to the efforts of other campaign orators, the radio heads will advise a system of local units to spread them about, appeals to farmers to be confined to the West and South, exhortations to workingmen to be broadcast in industrial districts, and so on. The expense of a general campaign by radio would be considerable, and for reasons already given it would not pay.

"Under the circumstances the old political meeting in public halls and in open spaces will not be abandoned. The people like to see as well as to hear their champions and the big men of the opposition. Moreover, enthusiasm can be generated in great assemblies. In the atmosphere of the home hearers can not be easily moved to fervor by the human voice alone."

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CITY GROWTH BY DEAD RECKONING

ENGAGING AND HARMLESS, we are told, is "the pastime of computing population between Federal censuses," and the Census Bureau has been making the most of its opportunities. At a guess (the Census Bureau's guess based upon their rate of growth between 1910 and 1920) various cities are growing rapidly, much to the joy of their inhabitants. "People like to argue about the number of individuals in a town, esteeming it of great significance," observes the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, adding: "The Census Bureau is maintained to provide material for argument. The fact that my town has more people than your town gives vast pleasure, and will continue to do so until the Government undertakes to record what kind of people they are, as well as how many." But arguing our mere numbers is still a source of pleasure, and *Greater New York*, published by the city's Merchants' Association, is not content with learning that New York, now the largest city in the world, has, according to the 1924 estimate, crossed the 6,000,000 mark with 15,000 to spare. New York should claim still brighter glories, contends the paper:

"The census figures give merely the population within the official boundaries of New York City. They do not, of course, include the population of the New York Metropolitan District which, nevertheless, is for all business purposes on the same footing as the population of the city itself. This district includes such centers as Newark with 445,000 people, Jersey City with 312,000 inhabitants, Paterson with 140,000, Yonkers with 106,000, and a score of smaller centers."

Birmingham, Ala. (estimated population 200,785), is as dissatisfied as New York, and the Birmingham *Age-Herald* says: "It should be remembered that many incorporated towns and several unincorporated communities close to the city limits are not included in the estimates." Boston, however, appears grateful for its estimated population of 776,783, figures attained by including the population of districts not politically a part of Boston tho, in any common-sense view, quite prop erly belonging to it. As Mr. G. Fassett remarks in the Boston *Transcript:*

"The visitor not familiar with local political divisions has no means of knowing, when he crosses the Charles River by any of several bridges, that he leaves Boston and enters the City of Cambridge. There is, again, nothing to show him where Cambridge leaves off and Somerville begins."

Cleveland, according to the Census Bureau's guess, has 912,502 people, but the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* still seems a bit troubled because Detroit (like Los Angeles, Detroit is excluded from the guess because of special conditions) long ago passed the million mark:

"Some part of Detroit's amazing growth between 1910 and 1920 was due to wholesale annexation. Were Cleveland permitted to take in East Cleveland, Lakewood, and a number of other populous suburban districts, the increased rate would surely make a remarkable jump."

Whereupon, the Detroit *News* tells the Ohio city:

"If we had been writing an editorial for Cleveland, we should have put it something like this:

"'It is true that Detroit surpasses us in population, and is likely to be superior for many years. But population counts for little in comparison with civic spirit, and in that field we challenge Detroit and any city in the country.'"

According to the Census Bureau's estimate, "the United States now has seventy-nine municipalities with more than 100,000 residents. The cities having more than 500,000 inhabitants are: New York, 6,015,504; Chicago, 2,939,605; Philadelphia, 1,951,076; Detroit, not estimated; Cleveland, 912,502; St. Louis, 812,698; Baltimore, 784,983; Boston, 776,783; Los Angeles, not estimated; Pittsburgh, 625,915; San Francisco, 548,284; Buffalo, 545,273."

PITTSBURGH-PLUS NOW MINUS

"The Pittsburgh-plus price system, by which rolled steel products manufactured and shipped from points outside Pittsburgh at a Pittsburgh base price plus an amount equivalent to what the freight charge would be from Pittsburgh to the customer's destination, was condemned and ordered abolished to-day by the Federal Trade Commission."—Washington dispatch.

THIS IS A DECLARATION OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, maintains the Chicago *Tribune*, "for steel is a basic industry. It underlies the cost of building and manufacturing, of labor and of farm products. Last year this system of price-fixing cost farmers in eleven States $30,000,000 for steel products." "This decision will have a stimulating effect upon the country's building-construction program, and means cheaper farm machinery and one stumbling-block less on the road back to normalcy," predicts the Minneapolis *Star*. "It is a victory for fair dealing," agrees the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "for the Commission's order not only places other steel centers on a competitive basis with Pittsburgh, but it relieves steel purchasers of a cost burden whose only purpose was to protect Pittsburgh's leadership in steel at the public's expense." "This iniquitous scheme," we are informed by the Grand Rapids *Press*, "made a profit in excess freight rates for the steel business of about $75,000,000 a year."

The Commission's decision, which altho final with that body is expected to be carried, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court, is the result of proceedings instituted by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers and aided by thirty-two States. In its decision the Federal Trade Commission, with one member dissenting, said in part:

"The Pittsburgh-plus operates in this way: The United States Steel Corporation's price at Chicago, which is a Pittsburgh-plus price, is made up by taking the price at which the particular products are sold at Pittsburgh, say $30 a ton, and to this is added that amount which is equivalent to what the freight charge on the products from Pittsburgh to Chicago would be, as if the products were actually shipped from Pittsburgh, or $7.60 per ton, making a total of $37.60. The Chicago steel user, therefore, who buys his steel from the Corporation's mill in the city of Chicago, must pay $7.60 a ton more than his Pittsburgh competitor pays. In like fashion, the Duluth steel user must pay $43.20 per ton for the steel he buys from the Corporation's mills at Duluth, while his Pittsburgh competitor pays only $30 per ton, because the Duluth man must pay the imaginary freight charge on the goods which were never shipped from Pittsburgh to Duluth, or $13.20 per ton. . . .

"No other industries employ the Pittsburgh-plus system, and all other industries are able to get along without it."

Besides the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries the companies against which the Commission's order is directed are, according to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, the American Bridge Company, the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Steel Company, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Under the Commission's ruling the steel mills not only must refrain from observing the Pittsburgh-plus practise, but may not quote for sale or sell their products upon any other basing point than that where manufacture occurs or from which shipment is made. They must indicate on invoices how much is charged for the products f. o. b. the plant, and how much is charged for actual transportation, and must discontinue discrimination between different consumers.

The principal grounds on which the Pittsburgh-plus system is abolished, notes the Newark *News*, "are that it is monopolistic, stifling to competition, and contrary to the public interest; that it retards business in all sections except Pittsburgh, and that it increases prices." A startling instance of what Pittsburgh-plus means is illustrated by Pueblo, Colorado, says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Pueblo, we are told, has a steel

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mill that produces 1,250,000 tons yearly. This steel used in the construction of a building directly across the way from the mill, paid, in "fantom freight rates" from Pittsburgh, a "plus" of $24 per ton.

"What the Commission's ruling may mean to trade, manufacturing, business, and the existing channels of trade only the future can reveal," notes the New York *Evening Post*. But of one thing it is fairly certain: "Pittsburgh's loss is Chicago's gain. It may be that the lower end of Lake Michigan, rather than Pittsburgh, will become the steel center of North America." "The elimination of the Pittsburgh-plus system, in fact, will stimulate the development of the steel industry throughout the whole country," predicts the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and "if the decision holds," thinks the Toledo *Blade*, "many articles of commerce of one price must be sold as grain is, as automobiles are distributed," and no longer at prices unvarying from coast to coast.

But it is a mistake to congratulate ourselves on having heard the last of Pittsburgh plus, believes the Boston *Transcript*, and the Chicago *Daily News* reminds us that:

"The decision of the Federal Trade Commission is not final. An appeal to the courts doubtless will be taken. Eventually the United States Supreme Court probably will determine, first, whether the Commission possesses the power to order the abandonment of Pittsburgh plus, and, secondly, whether the position the Commission has taken is correct in law."

"On its face," notes the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "the Pittsburgh-plus price-fixing system has seemed indefensible, yet the fact that it has been so long in controversy before high tribunals shows that there is something to be said on both sides of the case." "After all," continues the Rochester paper, "a producer can put any selling price he wants to on his goods." "This plan helps to make up, in plants distant from both coal and iron areas, the difference in production costs due to the longer haulage of the raw materials," points out another editor, and the New York *Sun* makes the point that "even if a given trade practise is economically unsound, it does not follow that the Federal Trade Commission has power to stop it."

At a meeting of the presidents of the various subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said after the decision:

"It would seem obvious to us as laymen that a manufacturer at Pittsburgh could not nor should be compelled to sell his product at Chicago for the same price he receives at Pittsburgh, because the additional cost to him is the amount of transportation he has to pay from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

"But if the Pittsburgh producer has also a manufacturing plant in Chicago and the cost of production is not larger there, and the capacity is sufficient to supply from that point, then a different question is presented. There are many things to consider. The Chicago manufacturer has customers located throughout the country who have no local mills and must go to Chicago for their supplies. They are in competition with purchasers utilizing their purchased commodities at or near Chicago and have no freight to pay. They ought to be protected in some way.

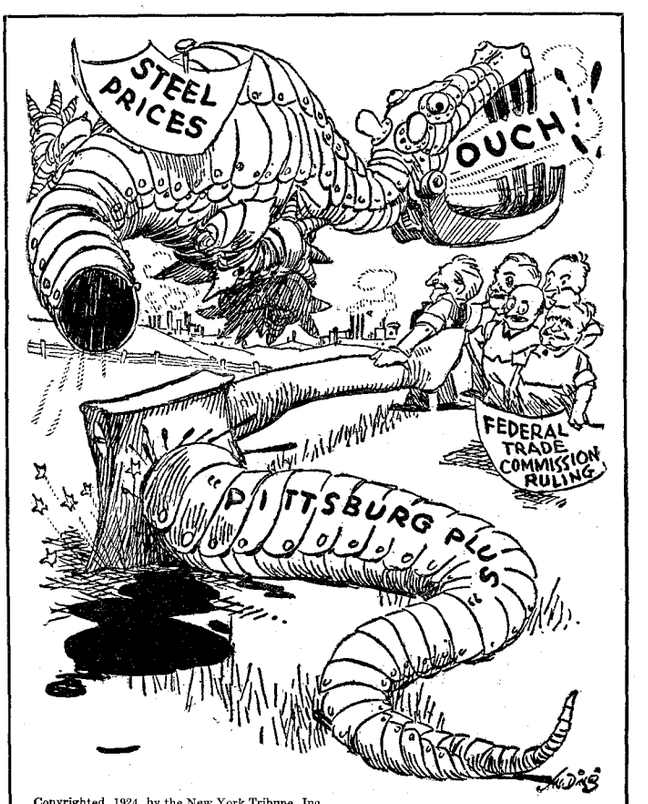
"Without attempting to discuss or even raise just now the many perplexing questions involved, it would seem that if practicable the basing point at Pittsburgh should be used, as it has always been intended, simply as a guide or a means of fixing in each case a market price which should enable not only the seller but also the buyer to know and act upon a basis for calculation. This has been and probably will always be the custom throughout the world as to all kinds and classes of commodities, except as supervised by some public agency.

"The inexorable law of supply and demand must always finally determine what shall be the selling price of what is sold if and so long as there is a natural, free and uninterrupted commerce. Any country which unnecessarily interferes with this will retrograde and fail of reasonable success.

"So far as we are concerned, there never should be any reason for governmental action to compel us to do what is right. In all respects, concerning all interests, we should act fairly, justly and liberally up to the full limits of propriety."

Mr. Gary expresses the opinion that, regardless of the findings of the Corporation's attorneys as to what legal action, if any, will be taken regarding the Commission's ruling, "any final decision will not materially affect the business of the iron and steel producers or their customers." Other steel officials, we are told in a New York *Times* article, point out that the selling of steel products on the Pittsburgh-plus basis is no more unjust than the base price on which grain is sold from Chicago and cotton from New Orleans.

"This long-existing trade custom is an open and above-board practise," avers the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, and the Providence *Journal* believes the Commission "misleads the public when it states that the effect of the system is to restrict competition. As a matter of fact, it was established many years ago to increase competition by making attractive the construc-



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CUTTING OFF THE SURPLUS APPENDAGE

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

tion of new steel mills in sections of the country far distant from Pittsburgh." As Commissioner Gaskill pointed out in his dissenting opinion:

"The existence of the Steel Corporation, the scope of its operations, the power which it exerts, its actual or potential influence, has received legal sanction. The necessary consequences of its being and the natural results of its operation must be accepted also. It may, without violation of any law of which I am aware, put the same price on all its products and base this price at one specific place if it so desires. In the sight of the law it is as tho there was but one plant and its products."

"Since the Commission can not force the Steel Corporation to charge uniform prices for the same products at different mills having different costs of production," asks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is there anything to prevent the Steel Corporation from accomplishing the ends it now achieves by giving up Pittsburgh as a basing point, but varying its charges locally so as to obtain price uniformity, even if customers are forced to absorb varying freight charges?"

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OUR CONSUL LYNCHED IN PERSIA

AN "INTERNATIONAL BOMBSHELL" has "dropt, screeching," into the streets of Teheran, we are told, and "its roar is heard in all lands where ancient gods, black, yellow and red, wag their heads solemnly in the temples of ancient faiths, because they know that it is not good to lay violent hands on the children of the lightning." In these and similar phrases, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* comments upon the killing of the American vice-consul, Major Robert Imbrie, in the Persian capital. The shock will be felt elsewhere, thinks the Kansas City *Star*, which sees in the affair sufficient proof that the plea for the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations is "based upon mistaken assumptions." As *The Star* contends, "the Eastern and Western worlds are opposite poles of thought and feeling. They can not be brought together by any of the artifices of politics or statesmen." At all events, cabled accounts of the murder emphasize the extreme oriental character of its circumstances. A dispatch from Teheran to the Associated Press informs us that investigation has shown that the assault "occurred in a crowded thoroughfare and, altho it is declared that numbers of armed police and soldiers were present, it does not appear that a shot was fired in defense of the victims. It is even alleged that soldiers formed a part of the mob." As the report goes on to say, "the attack occurred at about 11 A. M., when the American consul and Melvin Seymour were driving past a fountain which is reverenced by masses of Persians daily and which at the moment was surrounded by a throng of worshippers." Then—

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE CONSUL WHO WAS KILLED

Maj. Robert Imbrie, American Vice-Consul at Teheran, Persia, whose death at the hands of a mob on July 18 brought a sharp warning from our State Department and apologies and reparations from Persia.

"The Americans alighted from their carriage a short distance away, and Mr. Imbrie held up a camera to photograph the scene. The crowd objected and surged toward the Americans, who seeing the menacing attitude of the throng, jumped into their carriage and drove away. The crowd followed, shouting imprecations and accusing the two Americans of being Bahais (members of a universal religious movement which originated in Persia three-quarters of a century ago), and of poisoning the water of the fountain.

"Mr. Imbrie was dragged out on one side of the carriage by the mob and Seymour on the other. Mr. Imbrie valiantly defended himself with his cane until he was struck on the head by a military sword. He attempted to rise, but was knocked down again by a huge stone, which broke his jaw.

"Meanwhile, Seymour was struck from all sides and dragged into the Cossack parade ground.

"A detachment of police finally succeeded in getting both the injured men into an automobile and took them to the Police Hospital. The crowd followed and broke into the building, smashing doors and windows, and committed further assaults on Mr. Imbrie, who died at three o'clock that afternoon."

Mr. Seymour, tho badly hurt, escaped with his life. That Imbrie's "own disregard of danger undoubtedly figured in the case" is the opinion of the Manchester *Union*, which tells us:

"He failed to attach sufficient importance to native prejudices, and especially to the popular objection to the photographing of sacred places. It may be added that letters he wrote soon after his arrival in Persia betokened much liking for the people. 'I began to feel,' he declared, 'when I saw men wearing knives that at last we were in a he-country. We had rather poor luck, not being held up or shot at, but aside from that had a very good trip.' He appears to have gone about fearlessly, tho other foreign representatives in the city made it a point to wear distinctive uniforms and to have an armed escort at their heels. One account of the mob's attack on Imbrie and his companion has it that the major was wearing a Persian cap which led his assailants to mistake him for a member of a rival sect."

For us, it is a "lesson in mob law," reflects the Macon *Telegraph*, "a lesson of what an American citizen, even an American official far from home and in the land of another people, can suffer in the way of mob violence."

The Asheville (N. C.) *Times* assures us that "there is no reason for assuming that the mob assaulted the vice-consul and his companion because they were Americans," and, while some correspondents refer to a growing hostility against foreigners, this, as the Springfield *Republican* remarks, is said to relate principally to the British:

"Great Britain before the war was associated with Russia in the partition of Persia, and since Russia under the Soviets entered into friendly relations with Persia whatever hostility survives would naturally center on the British. Until recently Americans were highly popular in Persia because of the services of Morgan Shuster, who was successfully reorganizing the finances of the country when he was forced out by the jealousy of Russian and British interests. In recent years the international relations of Persia have centered on oil, and it is possible that the old friendly feeling for America has suffered a change. However, it is probably a mere coincidence that Imbrie's companion, Seymour, was an oil-driller, who by one account had been involved in a labor conflict in the oil-fields and had been paroled after being sentenced to confinement by the United States consular court."

Such outrages as the murder of Major Imbrie "have heretofore been made the basis of territorial seizures, the domination of governments, and other important changes," observes the Boston *Transcript*, which adds,

"Russia, France and Great Britain are all exercising all kinds of pressure in that part of the world, with the Persian oil-fields as the prize in the game. All that America wants, in the matter of oil in that part of the world, is the open door and no assumption of exclusive ownership. We shall not mix oil with our case at Teheran, but it may be of some all-around advantage to have a competent investigator at the Persian capital."

However, as a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* informs us, the affair has called forth "one of the strongest diplomatic notes the State Department has dispatched in recent years" and threats of a rupture of diplomatic relations. Persia yields at every point, and, as the Teheran correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* reports,

"Persia agrees to pay the charges of an American warship which will be sent for Major Imbrie's body, stating that it would have used a Persian warship had it possest one. Full military honors will be rendered. A pension will be given to Mrs. Imbrie and the American Legation will be provided with a stronger guard.

"The American Minister is assured that those responsible for the crime will be properly punished. Some of the guilty have been arrested, while others are being taken every day. The reply thanks America for the friendly spirit of the note."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE only universal language that seems to have much success is a wink.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

DURING the World War, Germany thought it paid to hate. Now she hates to pay.—*Asheville Times.*

IT begins to look as if Germany will have to pay somebody, either France or the bondholders.—*Omaha Bee.*

THE only city man who stands in awe of a farmer is the one who has tried to make grass grow.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

WE positively will not mix in Europe's affairs, except at intervals to settle her disputes.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

AS we understand the German position, the Germans are perfectly willing to adopt the Dawes plan if the Dawes plan will adopt the Germans.—*Columbia Record.*

THE children run about everything now except the lawn-mower. — *Akron Beacon-Journal.*

IT was not so long ago that the West was a howling wilderness, and it is still howling.—*Columbia Record.*

MACLAREN, the British aviator, was driven to earth by a fog. Perhaps he thought that he was back in London.—*Asheville Times.*

A NEW reform measure in Ireland restricts drinking to eleven hours a day. Somebody is always picking on the Irish. —*Columbia Record.*

THE bootlegger demands cash. He knows how hard it would be to collect from the estate.—*Montague in the New York Herald Tribune.*

A STRANGE feature of the grade-crossing situation is that the railroad companies seem bent upon keeping us all from being killed while we all don't seem to mind whether we are or not.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

WHO ever supposed that the manufacture of hairpins would be classed among the non-essential industries?—*Cleveland Times and Commercial.*

HEAVEN is the place reserved by man for the eternal felicity of those who agree with him in matters of religion and morals. —*Columbia Record.*

THE new Immigration Act has just come into force in America, and English lecturers can now only enter the country in half-gross lots.—*Punch.*

A STATESMAN is one who wants to do something for his country; a politician is one who wants his country to do something for him.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE grade-crossings seem to be abolishing the people faster than the people are abolishing the grade-crossings.—*Montague in the New York Herald Tribune.*

THE main trouble about government is that the men who have wisdom enough to undertake it have wisdom enough to stay clear of it.—*Columbia Record.*

IT is reported that, on arriving at Berlin, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford were practically ignored by the general public. We understand that the film stars are rather surprized at being treated like mere exiled monarchs or members of an Allied Commission.—*Punch.*

PICNIC parties believe Noah had more than two ants in the ark.—*Columbia Record.*

AND so insane are slipping into this country. Well, they won't be noticed.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THESE are dark days for La Follette. Hearst and Hylan may come out for him next.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

DID you ever notice the promptness with which candidates on a national ticket begin to go to church?—*Baltimore American.*

EVENTUALLY the Germans will succeed in borrowing from the world what they started out to take from it.—*Columbia Record.*

WE have no quarrel with President Coolidge, but we wish he would try to do his best when the photographer says: "Please look pleasant." — *Charleston Gazette.*

"WHAT A PIKER I WAS!"
—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

THE Christian nations are those that have churches to stay away from on Sunday.—*Erie Times.*

THIS may be the dawn of a new era, but it feels more like the morning after.—*Columbia Record.*

THE thing that makes the seat of Government uncomfortable is the tax.—*Martin's Ferry (Ohio) Times.*

"PROSE should gush from the pen like a never-ending torrent," observes a writer. As from artesian Wells.—*The Passing Show (London).*

THE Republican managers will slay the first newspaper reporter who gets an interview out of Fall showing why he is supporting Coolidge and Dawes.—*Wichita Eagle.*

JAZZ musicians who were recently ordered to leave France say they have nowhere to go. Sufferers in the audience have often told jazz-bands where to go, but they never seem to take any notice.—*Punch.*

BRICK masons do not keep hens now-a-days, for fear the hens will find out how much they get for laying bricks.—*New York American.*

WE are not going to waste any sympathy prematurely on the hair-pin manufacturers; we did it with the corkscrew makers.—*Columbia Record.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST discusses "Courting Danger in the Automobile." Any kind of courting is that kind.—*Cleveland Times and Commercial.*

LLOYD GEORGE says that England is due for a spiritual renaissance. He means that he expects to be Prime Minister again.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

WE are a thoroughly loyal Democrat, of course, but our opinion is that the Donkey can produce as much ivory as the Elephant.—*Columbia Record.*

IT will be a great day for peace when South Americans find a way to satisfy their craving for being generals without starting revolutions.—*Portland Oregonian.*

THAT doubt exprest by some members of the party in the East about Charles W. Bryan being really a Democrat ought to be set at rest by his announcement that he does not intend to permit his candidacy for the Vice-Presidency to force him to resign as Governor of Nebraska.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

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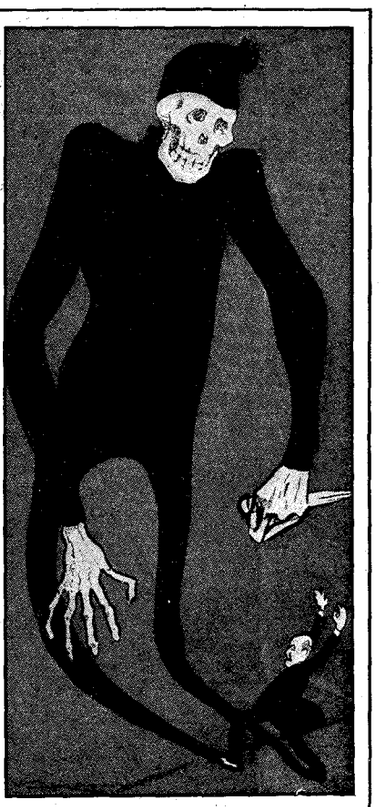
FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT KEEPS MUSSOLINI IN POWER

MUSSOLINI HANGS ON, because he can't let go, it is said by some, and the Italian press afford evidence of the plausibility of this argument. The mysterious disappearance of a millionaire Socialist Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti, on the eve of a speech he was expected to deliver, exposing a scandal among Mussolini's associates, was thought in some circles to be a sure sign of the approaching collapse of Mussolini's "strong-arm Government," and the charge of Fascist newspapers that the various opposition parties are speculating on the Matteotti murder in order to get control of the Government is combated by various non-Fascist organs. Among the latter is the Rome *Mondo*, which is reported to have nearly doubled its circulation in recent weeks. This daily declares that the supposition and insinuations of the Fascist press are wholly without grounds, and it adds:

"We affirm, as far as we are concerned, that any idea of conquering the power or participating in it is absolutely far from us, and, it seems to us, incompatible with the present situation. The opposition in general and the constitutional opposition in particular can not and should not under any circumstances assume responsibilities which do not belong to them. This is not the proper time for opposition. We know this perfectly, and if we have not said so before, it was because it seemed to us superfluous and almost ridiculous to do so. This is the moment to leave to the majority all the responsibilities connected with the Government. There is no equivocation about this. If the majority recognizes it has some duties to perform, let it try to face them in the best way it can; if it does not, or if it does not know how to face them, that's the lookout of the majority."



THE MURDER OF MATTEOTTI

MUSSOLINI: "The teaching is mine—but the responsibility is not."

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

The Rome *Giornale d'Italia* declares that the "unfortunate criminal episode" which weakens the personal position of some persons, should not be dragged into politics, for it "does not authorize anybody to consider as upset a political situation which is the result not only of the latest elections, but of all the events of the past few years." Moreover, according to this journal, public opinion in Italy is not ready to make a jump in the dark, and it goes on to say:

"The present parliamentary majority retains not only the right but also the duty to assume the most important responsibilities before the possible political consequences of recent grave events, especially because the oppositions are so various and discordant that we can not depend upon them for any solution. . . .

"We hear talk about a military ministry, should we provide for a successor to Mussolini. In discussing in a purely hypothetical way such an eventuality, for whose realization there is nothing in sight, we note that the military ministry which has been spoken of with pleasure by the anti-militaristic organs would be an unjustifiable violation of the right of the parliamentary majority. Now the public conscience would not be satisfied. This conscience is entitled to look at the conditions that made possible the conception and execution of this dreadful crime. Such a dangerous situation, which has proved to be detrimental to the Government, can not be detached from the general conduct of the party, from its opinion about the State. the rights of the revolution, the privileges of the victors, solidarity against the dissenting forces, criticism and the liberty of citizens to act within the limits of the law, the only safe and right limits."

A former Italian Ambassador to the United States, Senator Rolani-Ricci, said to the Rome correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* that while the civic feeling of the Italian people has been stirred by the murder of Matteotti, "such legitimate commotion is far from being a political crisis," and he is quoted further as follows:

"The Italian Fascist party, still very strong, is still inspiring adherents, especially among the young people, and if the Fascist Government, as all Governments, has not been exempt from errors, it has unquestionably obligated the nation by its rule. . . Also outside the sphere of Fascism the present Premier enjoys general personal sympathy and is trusted by many citizens who cooperate for the consolidation of the national prosperity, independently of any consideration of a political character."

The Milan *Corriere della Sera*, an opposition organ, which is reported to have increased its circulation from half a million to 800,000 copies, and has not always been able to meet sales demands, takes note of Mussolini's speech before the Italian Senate in which he said on the subject of the attacks leveled against him and his Government that: "It is not any longer the question of the murder of Matteotti. The ultimate objective of all the opposition parties is to overthrow the Government." The *Corriere's* reply to this utterance reads in part as follows:

"It is true that the Government is the object of the opposition. But what do we mean by fighting the Government? An impatient desire for a Cabinet crisis? Authoritative representatives of the constitutional opposition have already declared that their action has not this strictly and, so to say, mechanically, parliamentary aim. The crisis is bigger by far, and the particulars of its solution are going to be established day by day until the incubus of the tragedy and the stifling atmosphere of the scandal no longer oppresses the public mind. The crisis is larger by far. It is still the question of the murder of Matteotti, but it is not only the question of the murder. It is the question of the whole practical process of the party during the twenty months of its rule and control of the nation. It is not only the question of the practical process, but also of the exaltation and spreading of a thesis, not to say doctrines, hostile to the fundamental character of present political life in the most civilized countries of the world."

The Rome correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* advises us that the reconstruction of the Mussolini Cabinet, which followed the Matteotti murder, does not entirely come up to expectations, and he goes on to point out that:

"The most important element in it is the substitution of the Nationalist Federzoni for Signor Mussolini at the Ministry of the Interior; it represents an element of confidence on the part of the Crown and the military supreme command. Carnazza, the

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Minister of Public Works, a Giolittian, has been generally regarded as too closely identified with the financial backers of the *Corriere Italiano*, the director of which, Filippelli, is now in prison as one of the alleged principal instigators of the assassination. Carnazza has been replaced. Two of the new Ministers, Sarrocchi (Public Works) and Casati (Education), Right-wing Liberals, represent the influence of the ex-Premier Salandra. The fresh appointments of under secretaries may have been made to find places for young politicians whom it was not desired to leave unsatisfied, but they add little to the authority of the Cabinet. For the rest, the origins and the repercussions of the crisis are too deep-seated to be greatly affected by a ministerial reconstruction. A Cabinet of Public Security, if Signor Mussolini could have formed it, would have meant a peaceful liquidation of Fascism, but the general situation is still too complicated and not yet ripe for such a solution."

During the first days of the crisis, from June 12 to 15, this informant tells us, when the public was deeply concerned and touched by the dramatic element in the disappearance of Matteotti, Premier Mussolini enjoyed the greatest popularity, because—

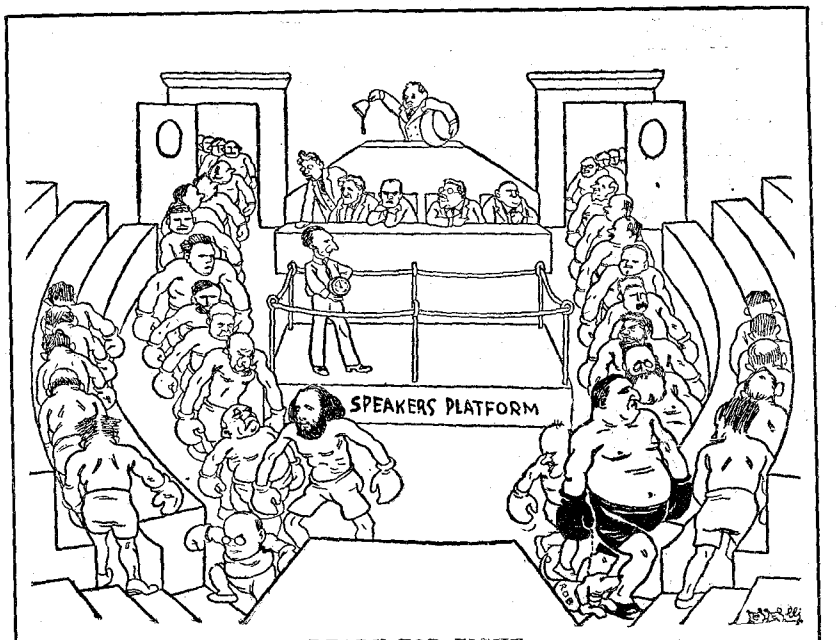
"He had so imprest the public with the idea of his own omnipotence that it was everywhere supposed that he would, as by magic, secure justice as rapid and as dramatic as had been the tragedy; and undoubtedly he would have been only too glad if he could have done so. It is said that for three nights he was unable to retire to rest at all, so profound was his sense of the gravity of the situation. The public, however, had to witness the deplorable dilatoriness of the police in its first searches and arrests, and the delay in placing the magistrature in charge of the direction of the inquiries. It was clear that the highest police authorities knew all about the assassination of Matteotti a few hours after it occurred; yet the *Corriere Italiano* continued to treat the disappearance of the deputy lightly, and tried to distract the attention of its readers from the tragedy. The failure to find the body gave rise to hypotheses which were perhaps even more ghoulish than would have been the discovery. It was said, and is still being said, that the body had been destroyed by order of the authorities in the Rome Crematorium or buried under another name to avoid tumultuous manifestations of the public indignation. It gradually became known that the principal agent in the crime, Dumini, had been guilty of other acts of political homicide."

The pressure of public feeling was so intense in these early days, we are told, that even newspapers which had not been officially organs of Fascism, but had been friendly to it, became as violent as the opposition papers in their execration of the deed, and their demand that justice should be done. Then it was, it appears, that opposition newspapers like the Rome *Mondo* and the Milan *Corriere della Sera* made such tremendous jumps in circulation. This informant proceeds:

"Subsequent developments of the crisis have not had the dramatic quality of those of the first days, but they have exposed the deep political significance of the crime and diminished the trust which all good Italians, Fascist and non-Fascist alike, placed in Signor Mussolini's ability rapidly to bring the country through the crisis. His will to do so no one doubted or doubts.

"No credence should be given to the rumors that the militia refused to obey the mobilization order. The decision to mobilize was not entirely necessary, and was resented; and the more so since two legions were called up to Rome from the provinces on the pretext of serving in parades and military exercises in honor of Ras Tafari. There was no disorder among the citizens and the opposition elements either in Rome or elsewhere; and if there had been the Army would have sufficed to cope with it. But the militia generally responded to the call, especially in the provinces. The provincial Fascist leaders declared themselves, as usual, ready for anything; and Fascists committed acts of violence at Turin, Bologna, and especially Milan. Virtually all of Mussolini's action in this phase of the crisis, including his speech to the Senate on June 24, was vitiated by oscillation between the forcible and the conciliatory attitude, between promises of justice and normalization and a vague threat of violent 'sanctions' if there were any attempt 'to transform the proceedings against the assassins of Matteotti into proceedings against the Fascist revolution.' . . .

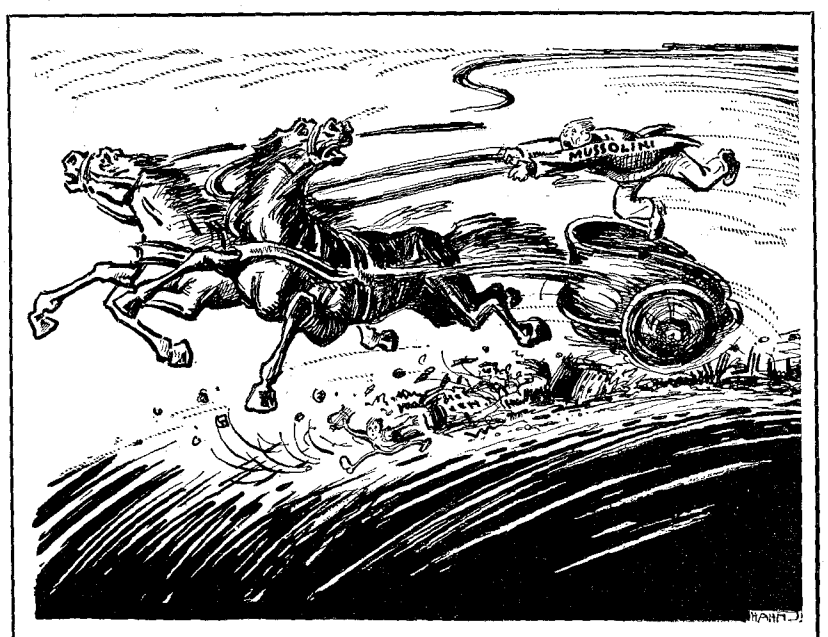
"Papers friendly to the Government, such as the *Messagero* and the *Tribuna*, have published the news that during the days of the debate in the Senate, after Mussolini's invitation to concord, Count Sforza, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Caviglia, the victor in the battle of Vittorio Veneto, were warned by threatening letters, brought by unknown persons to their houses in Rome, to abstain from speaking or voting against the Government in the Senate. All this shows how after the impassioned trust of the first days there has entered into the public attitude toward the Government a decided element of reserve. No one doubts Mussolini's desire for pacification; what is doubted is his ability to effect it; and his recourse to 'firmness,' possibly intended for the conciliation of his extremist supporters, appears to have unfortunate results, so delicate is the situation at present."



READY FOR FIGHT

New costumes of the Italian Parliament as the members enter the Chamber.

—*Il Travaso* (Rome).



FASCISM'S WILD HORSES

"When the reins break, where the deuce am I?"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

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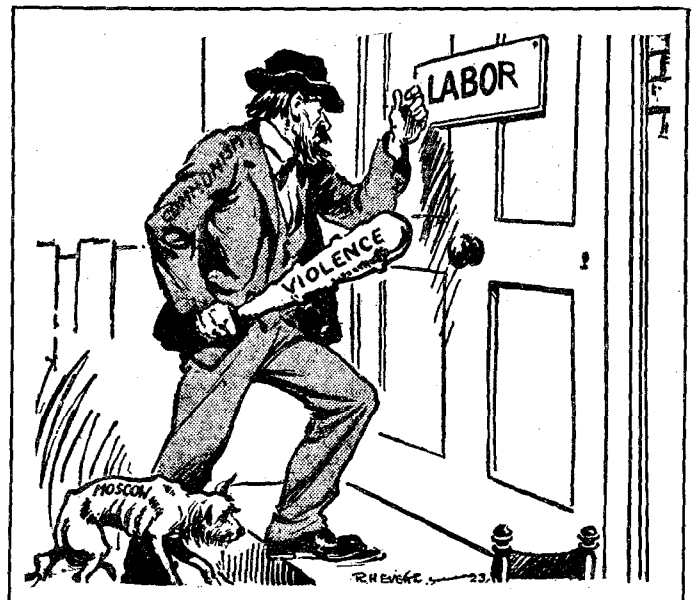
COMMUNISM IN BRITAIN

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN BRITAIN is a fact that the anti-Communist press do not deny, tho they question just how successfully the Communists are sowing their seed. According to the London *Economist*, the Communist party has always been reticent as to its membership and still more reticent as to its finances. In its heyday, which this



NOT AT HOME

"Why won't they let us in? We have qualifications—with knobs on!" —*Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

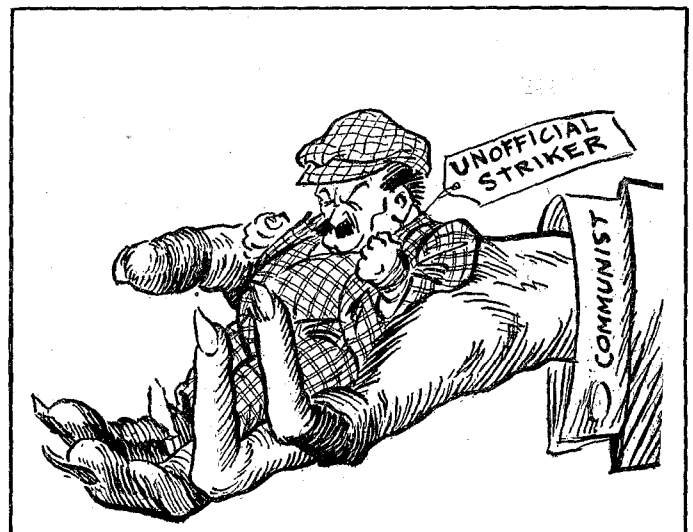
weekly fixes about the year 1920, it tells us that the Communist party claimed some 30,000 adherents. But now, this financial organ asserts, it can not have even 10,000. We read then:

"The Communist method has always been conspiratorial; designed to feed the starved sense of drama, and give to the chosen ones the sweet pride of not being as other men are. Latterly, moreover, the instructions of the Third International have been all for 'underground' work. 'Penetration' and 'infiltration' are, obviously, more efficiently accomplished by men who are not marked as Communists, tho, as a matter of fact, they function as such. In so far as Communist is read as 'member of the Communist party of Great Britain,' there are, certainly, very few of them in the Labor party to-day, and not very many even in the metal and mining unions, where Communist feeling and thinking are most definitely present."

Attempts by the Communist party to secure affiliations to the Labor party, this weekly goes on to say, have collapsed year after year, tho there have always been sentimentalists for unity, as well as unions inside which Communist influence was strong, who have voted for it, in smaller and smaller minorities. Communist feeling waned, it is contended, as political labor became more active and effective, and we are further reminded that the "revolt" against Parliament, of which so much was heard between 1918 and 1922, died when Labor in opposition was vital and well led, as from 1922 to 1923. We are further advised that:

"Two things have, hitherto, always prevented Communism from achieving any general hold on the British Labor movement. One is the tradition and character of the movement itself, to which Communist theory, with its insistence on violence, is alien. The physical force argument has never appealed, from Chartist times down. Then, as now, it has been opposed, precisely in those quarters where the working-class itself is most intelligent and alert. The I. L. P., nine-tenths of which is pacifist, dominates in Scotland, the North, and the industrial areas generally; its hold on London has been growing with striking rapidity in the last three or four years. The other reason is the objection of the average British Socialist to having his politics dictated to him from outside. To-day Communists, however widely and loosely that term be interpreted, represent a very small fraction of the Labor movement. It is a very noisy fraction; the existence of a Labor Government, and its failure to produce the millennium in five or six months has, inevitably, as any one could have forseen, accumulated a certain body of fresh adherents to the 'short-cut' theory, which the Communists know how to exploit. But the fraction seems larger and more effective than it really is, mainly because of the considerable resources, of a financial kind, over which it has control. Where do those resources come from? Not from the party membership. However high the rate of contribution, subscriptions could hardly cover the fringe of an expenditure which includes several papers (*The Worker*, *The Workers' Weekly*, *The Labor Monthly*, and so on), none of which show any considerable array of advertisements, as well as numerous other propaganda 'lines,' none of them run on a voluntary basis. Since the party publishes no balance-sheet, no answer can be given to this query. Such strength as Communism has is in money rather than in numbers. The guarded answer given by the Home Secretary the other day at least indicates, what was already pretty well known, that the sinews of war come, not from inside the country, but from outside it. They do not come, as is the case with the Labor party, from the workers themselves."

The problem, *The Economist* adds, is one for the Trade Unions because it is inside the industrial organization of Labor, rather than its political organization, that Communist influences are



IN THE HOLLOW OF WHOSE HAND!

—*South Wales News* (Cardiff).

active and concentrated mostly in certain localities. There, as on the political side, this weekly adds, the remedy for a movement which "trades on despair" is in constructive work.

How the Communists feel toward the Trade Unions may be learned from *The Communist Review* (London) which is a monthly organ of the Communist party of Great Britain. Writing of the "New Trend in Industrial Organization," Harry Pollitt offers three examples showing the new trend within the masses, as follows:

"The unofficial strike of 70,000 dockers last June and July, the unofficial strike of 7,000 shipyard workers at Southampton in March and April this year, and lastly, the unofficial strike of railway shopmen (the most conservative and reactionary section of the trade union movement taking them as a whole). Two outstanding features of these unofficial strikes are, first, that all of them take place in industries where the unions catering for these workers have taken special pains to build up 'peace by negotiation' machinery. Secondly, these strikes have taken place when unemployment was rampant, and at a time when 1,250,000 workers were still unemployed. In all these unofficial strikes not a single case of blacklegging in the accepted sense of that word has taken place. This fact is of the greatest importance. It represents the value of the work done by the Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, and also the growth of class consciousness among the workers, which is reflected in this growing solidarity in times of strikes. Then we should note that in the case of the official strikes which have taken place, the

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dockers, the tramway men, and the locomotive engineers, the impetus to strike came from the workers, and the settlements when made, met with fierce opposition from large numbers of these workers because their full demands were not conceded."

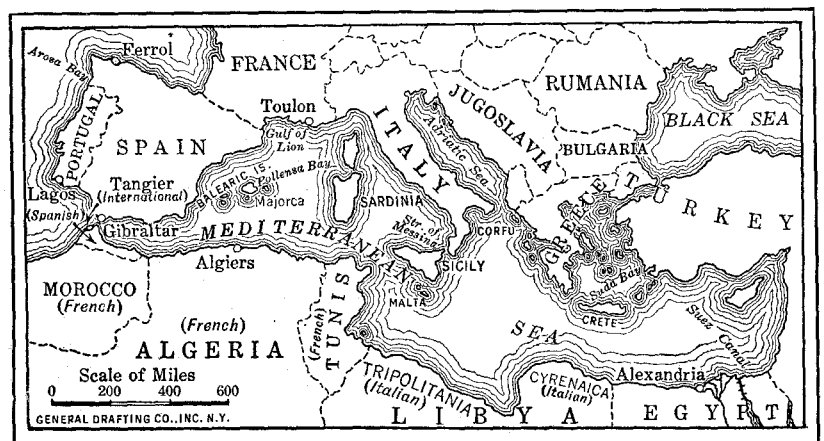
At present these strikes are spasmodic in character, Mr. Pollitt tells us, and when defeated a few workers become demoralized. Some want to drop out of the unions, he notes, others want to form new unions, while others become apathetic. But the bulk of the workers, he maintains, profit by such strikes, and out of this activity "we get our minority movements." The minorities active at present are growing stronger every week and—

"Soon they will have to face the most violent opposition, not only from the capitalists, but from the reactionary trade union leaders, because these people know that their power and influence can only be challenged by effectively organized propaganda work inside the existing organizations.

"We may be sure that, as the struggle between the workers and the capitalists develops, more and more leaders will take their stand with the employers. These men are not fools. They see, even clearer than many of our own people, where this struggle is leading to, and they are afraid. That is why they are not prepared to be associated with it. They know that the smallest strike now becomes a political issue, leading rapidly to a situation where the State has to be brought into what appears to be an ordinary trade union conflict. This is one of the accompaniments of big multiple unions. Because they recognize this, they range themselves with the capitalists in order to stop, or stem the struggle, and thus become the servants of capitalism, for it has more effect upon the workers, when they find their leaders opposing a certain strike, without disclosing their real motives, hiding behind talk about 'honoring agreements,' 'the unity of the unions,' etc. . . .

"As the Communist party sees it, the new situation is one of the greatest importance. The future is full of big battles, tremendous difficulties and the whole-hearted hostility of the official trade union bureaucracy. Yet our work in the unions and the workshops is our biggest field of operation. We shall meet with setbacks, we shall be many times misunderstood; mistakes will be made, but all the time, the movement, as a whole, will be marching steadily on, and the influence of our party increasing."

The basic intentions of the Communists towards the unions may be learned from a resolution adopted at the Manchester Conference of the party, in which we read that "by these means" of "working inside the minority movements" it will "prepare the working class for the real problem that confronts them, that of the conquest of power."



"THE SPINAL CORD OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE"

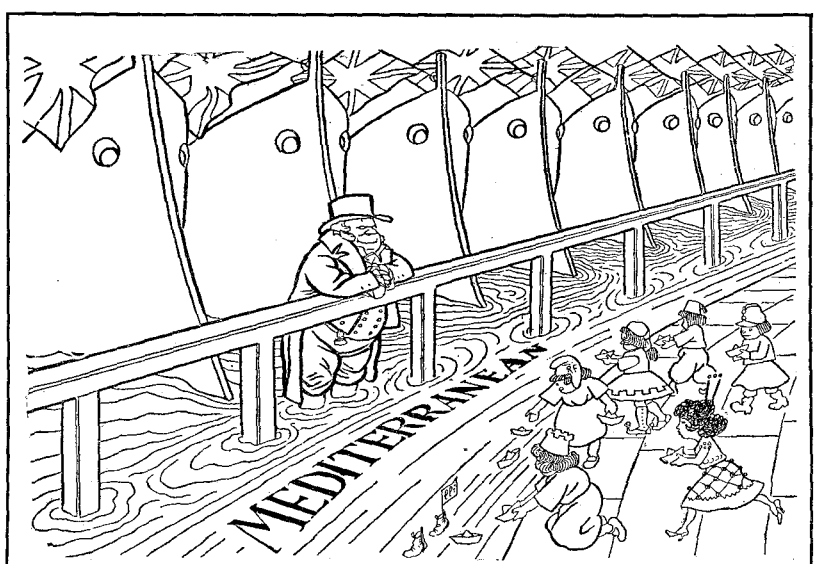
So the Mediterranean is described in the British press, while Italian editors point out that the new strategy of Italy requires new bases in the great inland sea. Hence suggestions of a conference, modeled on the Washington disarmament parley, which France, Spain, Greece, and Turkey also would attend.

TO MAKE THE MEDITERRANEAN SAFE FOR EVERYBODY

AN ATTEMPT TO REGULATE projects of defense in the Mediterranean so that they will not be developed at the expense of one or other of the five nations interested in this great inland sea is said to be the objective of a proposed conference to be held under the auspices of the Italian Government at either Palermo or Syracuse in the Island of Sicily. The Governments to be invited to this parley, we learn through the press, are Great Britain, France, Spain, Greece and Turkey. During the recent visit of the Italian Sovereigns to England Premier MacDonald gave an audience to Italian journalists and the Italian press quote him as saying in answer to their query about the Mediterranean that:

"The so-called Mediterranean question seems to be very vague and complex here. An Anglo-Italian agreement about the Mediterranean? Of course, the Labor Government likes all possible agreements that can produce and solidify peace. What does a Mediterranean agreement mean? Neutralization? It would be very difficult to think of a complete neutralization. Not even Italy would accept it. Then the partial neutralization of certain zones? This, also, is very difficult. An Anglo-Italian naval agreement is something worth being studied."

The London correspondent of the Milan *Corriere della Sera* considers Mr. MacDonald's remark on an Anglo-Italian naval agreement to be "very important," and he adds that this agreement should be part of the general program of the British policy, a policy aiming to give all nations, big and small, the true sense of safety. It seems to MacDonald, this writer goes on to say, that the Italian policy also aims to give peace and safety to all nations, big and small. As to the presence of a greater British fleet in the Mediterranean which lately aroused suspicion and alarm in Italy, the British Premier suggested to the Italian journalists that they study the meteorological marine map of Europe for an explanation of the British fleet's presence there. On this point, the London correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* tells us that an examination of such a map will soon cause one to realize that there is no sea near the British Isles on which one can depend for two continuous months of good weather. But, he goes on to say, "in our Mediterranean Sea the atmospheric conditions are almost



AN ITALIAN SLAP AT BRITAIN

JOHN BULL: "Hang it all, the armaments of these smaller nations are becoming impressive enough to have a talk about them." —*Il Travaso.*

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constantly favorable. Good weather is steady and the calm is almost permanent. This is a sea in which the British fleet can easily perform its evolutions without wasting coal and ammunition." Editorially this Milan newspaper remarks: "England needs to be safe in the Mediterranean. The increase of her fleet in this sea is needed for this purpose and has no aggressive character against anybody." The importance of the Mediterranean to Britain is indicated in the London *Outlook* as follows:

"The Mediterranean is the spinal cord of the Empire. An unimpeded way across it is essential to our communications with East Africa, India, the Far East, and Australia. On the other hand, territorial changes along its shores are no concern of ours except in so far as they may affect our position at the Straits at one end and the Suez Canal at the other. Italy's attitude is almost exactly the opposite of our own. Her position on the map makes her concerned rather with the Mediterranean itself than with what lies beyond it, so that the control of its exits is of relatively little moment to her. On the other hand, changes in the balance of territorial power touch her very nearly, particularly when they take place across the Adriatic within a few hours' steam of her own long coast-line. It thus comes about that Britain and Italy pursue Mediterranean policies which, as a general rule, neither clash nor tally, but move on independent lines, with the consequence that when misunderstandings occur . . . they are complete and easily become embittered."

THE PEACE FIREMAN

"Fire again—and all I've got to work with is this poor old League of Nation's hose." —*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

Whether the time is yet ripe for a conference, this weekly believes eventually the British and Italian Governments will discuss this matter, and adds:

"Now it is true enough that the British Empire has no interests worth mentioning in the Adriatic. But it has enormous interests in the Eastern Mediterranean, of which the Adriatic is an arm. A Power possessing an Eastern Mediterranean harbor capable of conversion into a naval base may threaten the integrity of the Empire itself, to say nothing of the trade on which the Empire has been built. It is therefore of the utmost significance that Italy is executing a naval and aerial program admirably suited to her geographical position, and has made it clear that there is no detail of the Eastern Question to which she is indifferent. Surely it is obvious that sooner or later Britain must seek to reach a good understanding with a country so situated and so minded. It is, however, equally obvious that Italy must be fairly sure of her ground locally before she can be ready to discuss those more comprehensive issues of policy which concern Britain, and at present she is merely feeling her way."

The London *Spectator*, which is said to be the weekly that first suggested the idea of a Mediterranean conference, feels that such a meeting should be held "to assure, as was done in Washington, the regularization and limitation of armaments so as to put an end to all fears, jealousies and doubts and at the same time to limit the increasing cost of armaments." This London publication suggests the following program for the conference: "1. The three doors of the Mediterranean—The Straits of Gibraltar, the Dardanelles, the Suez Canal. 2. Proportional disarmament. 3. Reciprocal guaranties for free passage through the Mediterranean."

LATIN-AMERICA'S WEIGHT IN THE LEAGUE

SHARP SKEPTICISM IS EXPREST by some Latin-American editors at the increasing importance given to the League of Nations by certain Latin-American countries and they fear lest European sentiment be brought too frequently to bear on American international disputes. An antagonist of this pro-League tendency on the part of Latin-American Governments is the liberal *Gil Blas* of Colombia, which remarks tartly that "it has long been a matter of comment that the Governments of Latin-America never represent the will of their people, or follow the opinions held by the people." Patent as this fact has been in the past, it adds, it has approached the point of the ridiculous since the League of Nations was established, and we read:

"What controversy has been settled through the League's medium? Whither was the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Panama referred in 1921, tho both were members of the League? Whither was the Chilean-Peruvian disagreement sent for arbitration, tho both were members of the League? Where was the Central American imbroglio disentangled, tho all and every one of the countries involved is a member of the League? What help did Haiti and Santo Domingo obtain from the League against the United States? Again and again Washington has acted instead of Geneva. It is time to stop this foolish nonsense of keeping up an army of diplomats who do nothing but approve the resolutions presented by the European Powers. The League farce has already lasted too long. The sooner this fact is imprest upon Latin-America, the better off we shall be in all respects."

The League of Nations is dear to the Governments of Latin-America, says the advanced liberal *El Espectador* of Colombia, because it affords an opportunity to evade the yoke of the Monroe Doctrine, and it proceeds:

"Our continent is to-day the battle-field of two tendencies. On one hand, the United States has launched its economic and political offensive; on the other hand, Europe has put all her strength in educational and spiritual penetration. Both have equal chances of success and offer undeniable advantages to the twenty Spanish-speaking republics. United States infiltration might be swifter, since it is only a matter of dollars and marines; the European penetration might be slower, for it aims at the spiritual conquest through education. Will it be true that 200,000,000 people will speak Spanish within a hundred years? Or are we to witness the adoption of English as the universal language in the next century?"

The *Idea Latina* of Argentine observes:

"It is not in the League's Council that Latin-America shines, but in the League's Assembly. On most of the leading issues, Latin-America voted as a bloc, frequently influencing the rest of the delegations who were unwilling to oppose motions viewed with sympathy by a continent considered as the granary of the universe, and toward which the great European currents of emigration are turning, now that the United States is closed to foreign laborers."

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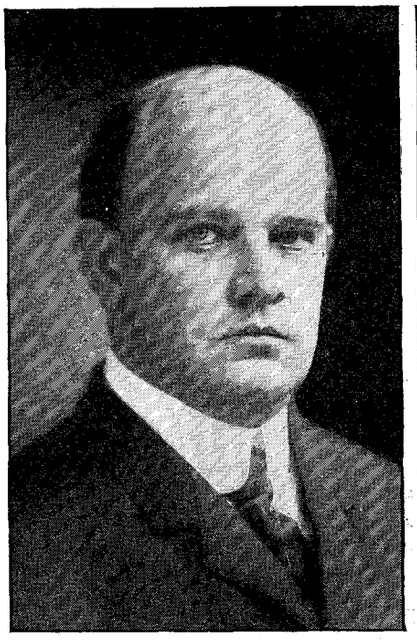
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



JUDGE HARRY OLSON

Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago, whose experience with criminals caused him to observe their pathological mentality. Ten years ago he established a psychopathic laboratory as an adjunct of the criminal courts under his jurisdiction, where the knowledge of criminal psychology was acquired.

MRS. MARIE K. HICKSON

Chief assistant to her husband in the application of scientific tests of the psychology of criminals. Mrs. Hickson has tested hundreds of criminals of the most desperate types, including vicious "gun-men," and in her ten years' experience has never been offered either violence or disrespect

DR. WILLIAM J. HICKSON

Director of the Psychopathic Laboratory attached to the criminal division of the Municipal Court of Chicago, who has perfected tests of the emotions by which the sanity or criminal insanity of a man can be definitely determined in two hours, with a certainty impossible to the older method of observation.

ARE CRIMINALS BRAIN-CRIPPLES?

CRIMINALS COMMIT CRIME because their lower, or emotional brains are defective. The trouble is incurable; a "repeating" criminal can never be reformed. He should be segregated, but not as a "punishment." These are the conclusions of two Chicago criminologists, Chief Judge Harry Olson of the Municipal Court and Dr. William J. Hickson of its Psychopathic Laboratory. These men agree with the conclusions of Lombroso that crime has a physical basis; but they believe that basis to be in a particular division of the brain and there alone. If they are right—and they say they have tested their theory on 40,000 criminals—we must pull down all our jails. We must send men into life confinement for theft or forgery—but not in prisons. In *The World's Work* (New York), Mr. French Strother writes of what he calls this "new and revolutionary discovery." He says:

"Crime is caused by a physical defect of the brain. This defect renders its victim so far below normal in emotion that he has little or no conscience, or so far above normal in emotion as to make him hysterically irresponsible. The latter is readily identified as crazy. But the emotionally subnormal man is very much more dangerous, both because he is so quiet that he is seldom suspected until after he has committed a crime, and because his type comprises nearly 100 per cent. of all criminals.

"This discovery has provided a rational and consistent explanation of every kind of crime, from petty larceny to murder. More striking still, it has made it possible to predict that certain specified people would commit certain specified crimes.

"For example, a lawyer near Chicago several months ago murdered his wife in cold blood. Like everybody else, he has two brains: the upper brain, or cortex, which is the seat of the intelligence; and the lower brain, or basal ganglia, which is the seat of the emotions. This particular man's upper brain is rather above ordinary, for he was a fairly successful lawyer. But crime comes chiefly from defects of the lower brain. If tests now available had been applied to him ten years ago, this defect would have been apparent, because it is inherited and incurable.

"The novelty of the Chicago discoveries is in their proof of the reality of *emotional* insanity. These discoveries remove 'emotional insanity' from the insincere or ignorant phrase-making of defendants' lawyers, and establish scientifically just what it is and just what causes it. The courts of Chicago now have—and courts elsewhere can speedily acquire—the means of diagnosing within two hours exactly and positively the truth about the sanity or emotional insanity of any criminal at the bar of justice.

"All the crime in the world is the work of less than 2 per cent. of the population. And most of it is the work of the same criminals, who commit one crime after another. The mental defect that makes a man a criminal is an inherited defect, and it is incurable.

"This explanation somewhat shocks us at first, because it seems to destroy the conception of man as a free moral agent. But the idea of free-will can not be applied to the inmates of a home for the feeble-minded; there are degrees of emotional response so feeble that they can not respond to the impulses which, in normal people, control actions for good or evil.

"Intelligence and emotion are functions of two different pieces of physical mechanism, so that the same man may have a perfectly good machine to think with and a thoroughly bad machine to feel with: for example, the Chicago lawyer who murdered his wife. Or he may have a perfectly good machine to think with and a pretty incompetent machine to feel with: for example, former Governor McCray, of Indiana, who is now serving ten years in Atlanta penitentiary for a series of bizarre financial transactions involving fraud to the extent of millions of dollars. The scientific explanation is, that he had a 'defective affectivity,' the result of an inherited physical defect of the basal ganglia. And

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competent psychologists could have tested his 'affectivity' when he was twenty years old, and confidently predicted just about the course of his later life.

"Relatively few men of high intelligence commit crimes. When tempted, they have enough intelligence to act as a brake upon their impulses. But if they have a serious defect of the emotional centers, if the temptation is strong enough, they obey the older and more powerful spring of action.

"On the other hand, the man who has only a fair intelligence, or is a shade below average in intelligence, has no balance wheel against wrong impulses. If, besides, he has a serious defect of the emotional responses, he is practically certain to commit crime. This type, indeed, our Chicago investigators find, comprises practically the entire criminal class. In their words: 'A defective intelligence is a misfortune; a defective affectivity is a calamity; and a defective intelligence and a defective affectivity combined is a catastrophe.'

"An Italian psychiatrist, Cesare Lombroso, proposed, about 1870, a new theory that provoked discussion. He made a systematic study of criminals, and arrived at the conclusion that they were the product of degenerative heredity. Lombroso described the 'typical criminal' in detail, attaching importance to outward physical traits.

"Besides these, Lombroso ascribed to criminals equally typical moral qualities. Mentally, he said, they are marked by a general lack of intelligence."

Criminologists have conclusively proved, Mr. Strother thinks, that Lombroso's "typical criminal" does not exist. Nevertheless, he was on the track of new truths. Lombroso was correct in his theory that criminals are criminals chiefly because of their physical inheritance. The deadly thing which criminals inherit is a defective brain, and this is the cause of their criminality. Mr. Strother goes on:

"In an absent-minded moment, did you ever stick the lighted end of a cigar in your mouth? If not this particular experience, doubtless you have had some other equally common and equally ludicrous lapse of the mind.

"But almost certainly it has never occurred to you that such an every-day bit of comedy had any relation to crime. And yet hundreds of poor devils land in jail because their minds *always* work the way yours did for a moment, and because they *can not work any other way*.

"The difference between the normal man's 'slip of the mind' and the abnormal man's chronic waywardness is somewhat like the difference between the effect of a broken arm and the effect of a withered arm. One will quickly recover its normal functions; the other is a permanent handicap.

"Every act of your daily life requires perfect cooperation of the intellect and the emotions, of the intellect and the affectivity and the will, and of the literally billions of responsive cells of brain and nerve and muscle. That is to say, every *conscious* act requires this cooperation. We are so used to the phenomenon that we never think of its complexity and perfection.

"When you stuck the lighted end of that cigar in your mouth, what really happened? You 'got your wires crossed.' Suppose you *always* had them crossed? There are lots of people like that. You say they are 'eccentric' or 'queer,' or 'a little off' or 'crazy.' The scientist says they 'have poor powers of coordination.'

"Suppose you knew a man that could look at a square for an instant and know at once all that Euclid knew about it, but who, when he tried to copy it, produced on paper a circle instead? You might have helped elect that man governor of your State, but he is a dangerous man and he is a potential criminal. He has a mental *habit* that every habitual criminal has, and it is a *habit* that no normal person has. The scientist says of him, 'he has a defective affectivity.'

"All criminals have 'a defective affectivity,' the result of a defective lower mind. This means literally that there is a structural defect in the tissues of the lower mind. In probably eighty-nine cases out of every hundred, th defect is inherited.

"Every human being has two minds—not in any mystical sense, but literally. One is in the upper part of the head, the 'cortex.' With this group of gray matter we reason. This is the 'thinking' mind.

"The other mass of gray matter is the 'feeling' mind. It is 'the base of the brain.' It receives the impressions of the senses and is the home of the *emotions*. It also controls the muscles, by signals through the nerves. The signal to move is an act of the *will*, and the will, too, has its home in the lower mind.

"These are the only two functions of the lower mind that concern crime: the *emotions* and the *will*. All crime comes from a defect of *the lower mind only*, because all conscious acts require the exercise of the will, and all improper acts arise from improper emotions. The criminal, then, is a man whose lower mind is defective, so that he does not have the *right feeling* about what he ought to do. And this defect is a *physical* defect of the actual gray matter of the lower mind. His moral judgments are bad because he has an imperfect physical mechanism in his head that makes his moral judgments for him.

"A man's upper brain may be perfectly normal, while his lower brain may be defective. It is quite possible for a man to have an upper brain (intellect) so good that he could have invented the steam engine, and for the same man to have a lower brain (emotion) so bad that he could have committed a cold-blooded murder. And the reverse combination is possible: a man may not have sense enough to earn his own living, but his emotional response to life may be perfect—he would not steal a penny nor harm a fly. And every conceivable combination between these extremes exists in the people about us.

"It has been generally known for some years that scientists could test the quality of the human *intellect*. The so-called 'intelligence tests' are familiar to most people. They are tests of the upper brain only. Very few know that it is now possible to test, with equal accuracy, a man's power to *feel*. These tests are a pretty accurate index also of what he would be likely to *do* under any given temptation."

These tests, we are assured, have now been applied to about forty thousand actual criminals, over a period of ten years, and it is found that every type has his characteristic response to them. Mr. Strother declares that we can test a boy of seventeen and then declare with practical certainty that he will commit murder before he is twenty-five. It has been done, he says, in a dozen cases. You can test another boy and then know that he will commit arson within the same period—another, and then know that he will be a thief every time he is out of jail. You can test another, and then be confident that he will never commit a crime in his life, not of any kind. He continues:

"The criminal psychiatrist does not depend upon one test for his conclusions, but bases them upon a series of scientifically arranged and time-proven tests, in addition to a thorough physical examination and a record of the subject's personal and family history.

"This last is of the highest importance. What he calls the 'world test' is the best confirmation of his diagnosis. He means the man's capacity to measure up to the responsibilities of life. The boy who becomes the confirmed criminal usually shows criminal tendencies on the playground and at school. And the boy of seventeen, who has left school and taken his first job—in other words, has for the first time faced definitely the whole responsibility for his own maintenance and conduct—is almost certain to commit his first serious crime at that time, if he is going to commit crimes at all.

"The 'world test,' therefore, is of first importance. The criminal psychiatrist finds the answer to it in the history of the man before him. If, at twelve years old, he stole his teacher's pocketbook; at fourteen was sent to a reform school for stealing a drunken man's watch; at seventeen was recommitted for robbing his employer of money collected as the driver of a delivery wagon; and at twenty is caught in the act of burglarizing a house, this 'world test' is certainly confirmatory data for a diagnosis of habitual criminality.

"But to the criminal psychiatrist, it is only incidental confirmation. If the same boy had been put in his hands at fourteen years of age, the psychiatrist could have made laboratory tests that would have enabled him to predict that this boy would do these very things, or their moral equivalent. It can not be emphasized too strongly that exactly these things have been done, hundreds of times, in one criminal psychopathic laboratory.

"For the point is, crime is a *symptom* of a disease of a *structurally defective* lower brain. Our present system of 'reformatories' and 'penitentiaries' is based upon an entire misapprehension of the nature of criminals. Every judge and lawyer knows that 90 per cent. of criminals 'repeat,' and that practically no repeater ever reformed. Now, at last, we appear to know why.

"The men who have made these discoveries believe all crime can be eliminated in a generation or two. Prisons will give way to humane segregation farms, where the victims of hereditary defects will live happily but can not harm society. Men and women will occupy separate farms, and, in a generation or two, by this humane form of negative eugenics, the race will rid itself of the tainted blood-stream that is the cause of crime."

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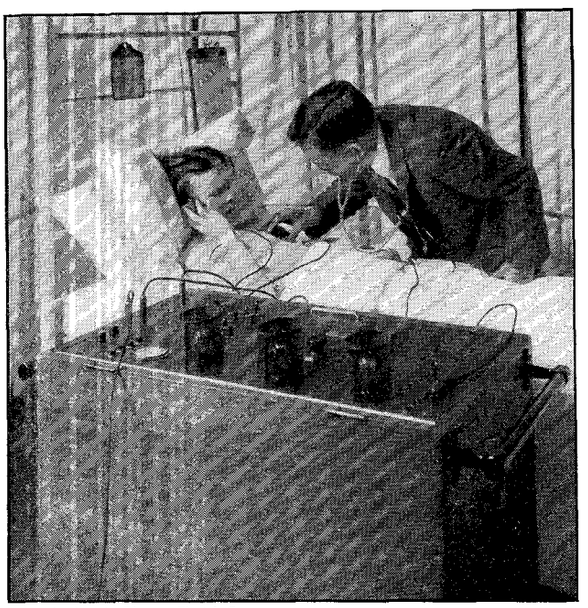
BROADCASTING HEART AND LUNG SOUNDS

THE STETHOPHONE, or electrical stethoscope, furnished one of the most impressive demonstrations at the recent Chicago convention of the American Medical Association. More than five hundred physicians sitting in the theater on the Municipal Pier, Chicago, heard heart-beats, murmurs, and lung-sounds as distinctly as tho they had put their stethoscopes directly on the patient, instead of holding them against telephone receivers. The sounds were picked up by a special device held against the patient by the demonstrating physician. This is the first time that heart-murmurs and lung-sounds have been transmitted to so large a group of listeners. The new apparatus is regarded as a striking example of the application of modern telephone achievement to medicine. It consists of an electrical chest-piece or transmitter, an amplifier, a group of electric filters, and receivers as required, up to five hundred. The amplifier, with its batteries and filters, is mounted in a box set on wheels, suggesting the familiar tea-wagon. An essential feature of the amplifier is its ability to go down to frequencies as low as the human ear can perceive. Hence, through it can be heard all sounds that can be heard through the ordinary acoustic stethoscope. We read in a recent press bulletin:

"A novel and very useful adjunct of the system is the provision for suppressing certain sounds by means of electric filters. These are networks of coils and condensers inserted in the circuits by key switches. It has been found that practically all sounds of interest in auscultation lie below 1,100 cycles per second, and most lie below 650 cycles. The narrower the range of tones which the listener hears, the more noise is excluded and therefore the better can be concentrated on the really important sounds. With the assistance of several physicians, a group of filters have been selected, which will cut off sounds lying *above* 1,100, 650, 400 and 95 cycles, respectively, and *below* 130 cycles. The filter cutting off sounds above 95 cycles is useful in listening to fetal hearts, and that which cuts off sounds below 130 cycles suppresses the heavy thump of the heart-beats and allows murmurs and chest sounds—usually higher pitched—to be heard more clearly.

"For instruction purposes, according to a paper presented before the convention by Dr. C. J. Gamble, of Philadelphia, the stethophone will have marked advantages over the old method in which each student must listen in turn. By cutting out waste time, from four to ten times as many patients can be shown, and since the patient is listened to but once, fatigue is at a minimum. This makes it possible to demonstrate many interesting cases in which the patients are too ill to stand the strain for the time required by the old method, amounting to several hours for a large class. By wheeling the stethophone to the bedside and connecting the receivers by wires, it is also possible to demonstrate cases which can not be brought into the classroom. This is especially true of pneumonia cases. Here absolute quiet is so important that students are seldom allowed to listen to the patient's lungs. By using the electrical device, an entire class may listen in a distant room at the time of the necessary routine visit of the physician.



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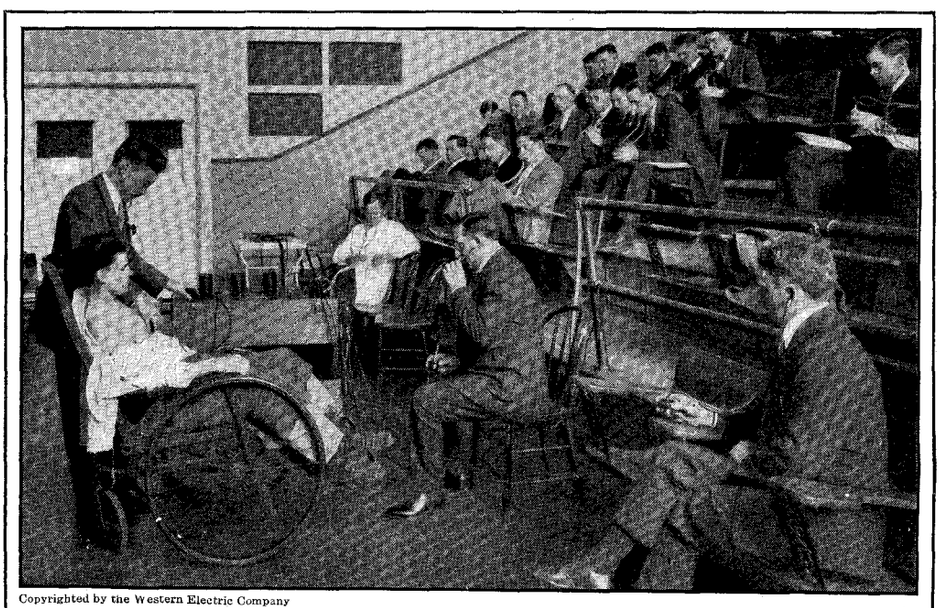
THE "TEA-WAGON" STETHOPHONE

This young patient never imagined he was so noisy inside.

"Of importance also is the uniformity secured by having the instructor and class listen simultaneously. When all hear the same thing, there is less chance for misunderstanding. Small variations in the point at which different observers apply the chest-piece may make considerable difference in the sounds heard. In other cases, sounds occur sporadically, and not all of a series of listeners can hear them. For example, in early tuberculosis, certain sounds disappear quickly after being excited by a cough, and may not reappear for two or three hours. Now, with the class all ready, the patient is instructed to cough, and every student can hear what follows.

"When, in the midst of a demonstration, the instructor wishes to address the class, he keeps the chest-piece in position against the patient's body and, bringing his lips within several inches of it, talks in a quiet voice. The vibrations are picked up by the patient's body and communicated to the chest-piece, then amplified and delivered to the students' receivers. His words are heard with satisfactory clearness and volume, and after his explanation the class may instantly resume listening to the chest sounds. The instructor is continually in touch with his students, and can hold their attention without difficulty.

"It may be that diagnoses not otherwise possible can be made, according to those familiar with the stethophone. As yet the limits of its usefulness in this way have not been established. For instance, a group of thirty-four cases known to have murmurs was examined first by the ordinary stethoscope. In these cases examination by the electrical device disclosed additional murmurs. In a case of aneurism, discovered by



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NINETY STUDENTS LISTENING TO ONE HEART

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X-ray examination, several observers could hear a murmur otherwise inaudible.

"It is highly probable that incipient tuberculosis can be detected earlier by the stethophone—a point of considerable importance, because the earlier that curative measures are taken the less time will the patient lose from work, and the greater the chance of cure. The same thing may be said of the faint murmurs of early heart disease.

"The ease with which fetal heart-beats can be heard should make the stethophone of great assistance in confinement cases. The importance of following this indicator is being felt more and more, especially in observing irregularities. During labor, it is desirable to have some one listen frequently to the fetal heart, and record its rate at intervals. Any obstruction to the flow of blood through the cord will be indicated by an increased rate of pulse, and steps can be taken instantly to prevent the child being asphyxiated. A continuous watch is relatively easy with the stethophone, since its chest-piece may be strapt to the mother, and a head receiver with a long cord may be continuously worn by the nurse or physician without interfering with movements about the room. Or an additional amplifier operating a loud speaker will enable everybody in the room to hear the heart-beats continuously. The low-pass 130 cycle filter will suppress the sound of voices, particularly of the mother, and allow the desired sounds to be heard readily.

"The development work on the electrical stethoscope was done by Western Electric engineers in cooperation with Dr. Gamble, Dr. H. E. Williams of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and with Dr. Richard C. Cabot and Dr. Paul D. White of Boston, and the apparatus was first used for teaching in Dr. Cabot's classes at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Here a group of seventy-five graduate physicians taking a course in physical diagnosis voted to use the electrical device exclusively, rather than to attempt to examine the patients individually with their own stethoscopes.

"A very useful adjunct to the stethophone is the making of phonographic records. Altho this process is still under development, a number of records have been made of such high quality that diagnoses made exclusively from them have been identical with diagnoses made from direct auscultation of the patient. The output of the amplifier is still further amplified and applied to an electric recorder developed by the same engineering organization. From the master record, any number of records can be made which can be played on any disk phonograph with a lateral cut reproducer. Satisfactory quality however, requires the use of rubber tubes terminating in stethoscope ear-pieces instead of the usual phonograph horn. 'Needle scratch' noise is materially reduced by using long rubber tubes.

"It is expected that records of representative cases will be an effective supplement to text-books on physical diagnosis, not only for reference, but to permit the student to make the same intensive study of the sounds as of the text.

"Records of sounds identified by highly skilled diagnosticians and when possible checked by autopsies will become reference standards for future instruction and comparison with other cases where diagnosis may be in question. While the use of phonograph records is still to be worked out in detail, there is no doubt that this is one of the inevitable developments of the future."

TO EAT SWEETS AND GET THIN—Too much food of all sorts rather than many sweets is the cause of overweight, Dr. James McLester of Birmingham, Alabama, told members of the American Medical Association in session at Chicago recently. One can still eat sweets and lose weight, he said, provided only a moderate quantity be taken. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Sweet desserts may make a slim meal seem satisfying, Dr. McLester said, and therefore they should be permitted to patients on a diet in order to hold them to a minimal intake of other sorts of food. Dr. McLester continued: 'The extent to which food gives a sensation of well-being and satisfaction is called its satiety value. Meat has the highest satiety value of all foods; it "sticks to the ribs" longest. Hard-boiled eggs have a higher satiety value than soft-boiled eggs, altho both are of equal caloric value. Potatoes are to be preferred to bread.' The strict limitation of the total intake of food, together with exercise, are the two standard principles upon which the system of reduction is based, Dr. McLester declared. He said: 'It is not necessary to resort to freak diets in order to accomplish a reduction in weight. Rational measures, which follow known physiologic laws, consistently observed, are safer and, in the end, more effective. Finally, a warning should be uttered against rapid reduction in weight. A loss of three to six pounds a month, when continued sufficiently long, will obviously bring weight to any desired figure.'"

ZINC POISONING FROM GALVANIZED IRON

FOUR THOUSAND GALVANIZED IRON BUCKETS were recently distributed as premiums in Washington, D. C., and this was followed, we are told, by an epidemic of zinc poisoning. "Galvanized" iron is simply iron coated with zinc, and a good deal of food material acts chemically on this metal, producing poisonous salts. Care should be taken not to use such containers for any food containing fruit-acids, or even for milk, we are told by J. W. Sale and C. H. Badger, of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, writing in *The Southern Carbonator and Bottler* (Atlanta, Ga.). These writers report as follows:

"The Navy Department recently transmitted to the Bureau of Chemistry for analysis several bottles of root beer, which the naval station at Guam had reported unfit for human consumption. It was stated that some of the shipment, which consisted of twelve hundred bottles, was sold to at least twelve people at Guam, and upon drinking the same they immediately began vomiting. Chemical examination showed that zinc was present to the extent of 3.3 grains of zinc chloride per bottle containing 15 fluid ounces.

"At about the time the examination of the root beer was completed, four thousand galvanized iron buckets were distributed as premiums in the District of Columbia by a chain of grocery stores. A short time previous at a large institution near London over two hundred persons developed zinc poisoning immediately after a meal consisting of bread, margarine, stewed apples, and tea. Subsequent investigation showed that the apples had been cooked in galvanized iron baskets placed in iron steamers, and that the fruit acids had dissolved the zinc from the baskets. It seems quite probable that some of the buckets being distributed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere would be used for holding semi-solid or liquid food, such as cider, lemonade, etc. The matter was considered of sufficient importance for the United States Department of Agriculture to issue a warning against the use of galvanized iron utensils for making preserves or jellies or as containers for cider or other fruit juices, and to conduct some experiments of a preliminary nature to ascertain the degree to which ordinary galvanized iron buckets are corroded by some of the commoner liquid foods.

"The galvanized iron pails used in this test were obtained from the supply room of the Bureau of Chemistry. They had been manufactured from 22-gauge galvanized sheets. Quantities of one gallon each (except milk) of Washington city tap water, distilled water, carbonated water, milk, orangeade, and lemonade were placed in the galvanized iron pails. The quantity of sweet milk used was one quart. Samples were examined for zinc at the end of 17 and 41 hours.

Zinc Dissolved from Galvanized Iron Pails

	Zinc-Mg. Per Liter	
	After 17 Hours	*After 41 Hours*
Tap water	5	21
Distilled water	9	27
Carbonated water	193	181
Milk	438	1054
Orangeade	530	854
Lemonade	1411	2700

It is probable that the milk contained zinc before placing it in the galvanized iron pail. Rost and Weitzel point out that the presence of zinc in food is not wholly dependent on the use of galvanized containers, since fresh cow's milk, ordinary drinking water, etc., contain zinc.

"The galvanized iron pails which contained the milk, orangeade, and lemonade were visibly corroded. The visible corrosion was especially marked on the galvanized iron pail which contained the lemonade. The base metal was exposed in one place about the size of a circle having a diameter of 2.5 inches.

"Aside from the general interest attaching to the apparent solution of a case of food poisoning, these experiments serve to bring freshly to mind the always important question of the metallic contamination of our food. Federal and State inspectors are urged to be always on the lookout for possible metallic contamination, and wherever food is brought in contact with metal to make careful note of the fact so that suitable special investigation can be conducted when such action seems to be advisable."

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"WHITE INDIANS"

CONSIDERABLE NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY has been given to the exhibition in New York of several so-called "White Indians" from Panama. Scientific men were reported at first to have decided that they were not ordinary albinos, or persons in whom the ordinary color of face, eyes and hair is deficient; but according to the New York *Times* the anthropological staff of the Museum of Natural History has now decided that albinism furnishes a complete explanation of all their peculiarities. This opinion was exprest in a report prepared for the Museum's records, which states that the Indians were perfectly usual types of albinism, and compare in all essential details with those known in other Southern American Indian peoples as well as Italians and negroes. We read in *The Times:*

"This explanation of the white Indians differs from others already given by scientific men. When the Indians were exhibited at the Waldorf, the one thing on which the scientific men present agreed was that they were not albinos. With that opinion before them, the members of the Natural Museum staff with equal unanimity agreed that they were nothing else than albinos.

"'There is some slight pigment in both the hair and the eyes, hence, they are not complete albinos,' says the report. 'But this is the most frequent type of human albinism. If it is a disease, it is not a new one, nor one confined to the tropics.'

"When a reporter who has seen the white Indian children at close range sought Dr. Louis R. Sullivan, physical anthropologist at the Museum, who drafted the report, he saw on the latter's desk a photograph which at first he believed that of Marguerite, the girl in the group of white Indian children. The resemblance was striking. It turned out, however, to be the picture of a girl from the Zuni tribe of Indians which was in the Museum's records as a typical case of human albinism.

"The report calls attention to the fact that 400 cases of albinism were found by Mr. Marsh within a restricted district. This was characterized as unique.

"'There is nothing new in these cases as such,' said Dr. Sullivan, 'but it is important that Mr. Marsh found so many cases. That is entirely unprecedented. It will undoubtedly lead to scientific men going into the region to make exhaustive studies of the condition. Such a study might lead to important results.

"'Previous cases of human albinism were known only in small numbers. We have seen two or three each among the Hopi Indians and the Zuni Indians, and we have photographs here of examples from Italy and among negroes. But never have cases been found in such numbers, and as we consider Mr. Marsh a straight-talking man, this aspect of his discovery will undoubtedly be considered of great interest and will be further studied.'"

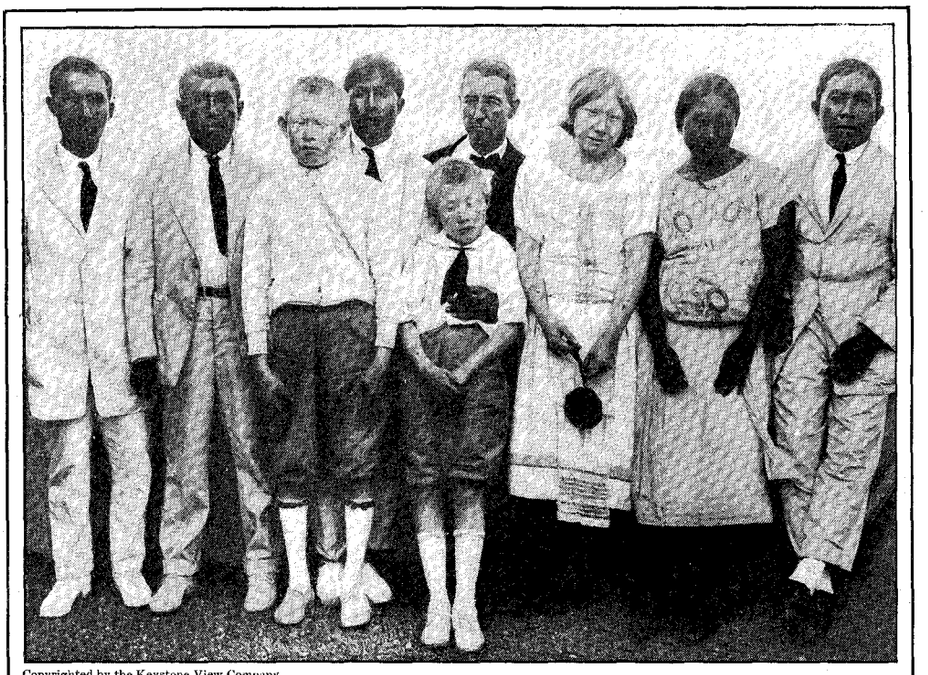
The report follows an examination of the three white Indian children and their brown-skinned adult companions made by the staff at the Museum, the most exhaustive and thorough examination they have received since they have been here. Its text follows:

"Upon first arrival these 'White Indians' were hailed as remnants of a proto-Nordic race, but the theory was quickly exploded by a group of scientists and medical men who examined them at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Various theories were advanced to account for their condition.

"An expert on tropical diseases has said that they are suffering from a tropical disease akin to the form of leucoderma known in the West Indies. It is proposed to call this Marsh's disease, in honor of Richard O. Marsh, the latest to call attention to these people. The press reports the rest of the group agreed that the people are abnormal or pathological and not albinos. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that this was a new form of inheritable endocrine disturbance or deficiency.

"In view of the above uncertainty it seems as if more details were due those scientific men who have not had an opportunity to examine these people, and hence have no basis for passing judgment upon the opinions quoted in the press.

"Through the courtesy of Richard O. Marsh, the anthropological staff of the American Museum of Natural History had an opportunity to subject the three 'White Indians' and five normal members of the tribe to complete examinations. Drs. Clark Wissler, Ralph W. Tower, Milo Hellman and Louis R. Sullivan cooperated in the work. The unanimous opinion of these men is that the three 'White Indians' are albino members of the tribe. They are typical Indians of this type except in two respects: there is a very great diminution of pigment and their heads are a trifle shorter and higher than the darker representatives of the tribe. The diminution of pigment extends to all parts of the body and its appendages.



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MR. MARSH AND THE "WHITE INDIANS," WITH FIVE RED ONES FOR CONTRAST

"The heads of these 'White Indians' have been called acromegalic, but this diagnosis will not bear close scrutiny. No other parts of the body show effects of acromegaly, nor upon close examination does the head. One boy was ten years of age, one boy fourteen and one girl fourteen. Their heads were about normal in size for their ages in relation to those of the adults. The heads were relatively somewhat shorter and higher than the heads of the adults, the former a normal growth relationship, but in this instance exaggerated slightly by the fact that the heads of most of the adults present were artificially deformed. When questioned, the Indians told the story that when a child was born the old women of the tribe took upon themselves the task of shaping the head to conform to their ideal of beauty. This consisted in massaging the head, particularly the frontal region, with the hand. While the effect is not marked, the frontal regions of the heads, and to a lesser degree the vertexes, seem to be abnormally lower and flat. The heads of the albino children seem to be normal undeformed heads. At least they are not deformed in the frontal region. It is just possible that the albinos are not subjected to the same treatment as normal babies, since the albino population is despised and ostracized by the rest of the Indians.

"Interest in the San Blas Indians should center on the fact that there are said to be 400 albino Indians in a fairly restricted area. This is the only unique thing about the condition, since Davenport has estimated that about one albino in a population of ten thousand is a normal ratio."

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"THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY BOSTONIAN OF HER DAY"

RED-HAIRED AND DYNAMIC are the qualities seen by the keen eye of the Brooklyn *Eagle* in Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston, who has just died, making a public bequest of her famous art collection. Boston papers are more reserved in their descriptive terms, tho they rehearse many of the legends that grew up around her name during her lifetime. Her personality and her great achievements in the social and artistic world are scarcely to be differentiated, and her magnificent public gift is the expression of both. Being a native of New York, tho she spent her long life in Boston, the Metropolitan press claim a kind of proprietary interest. She was "not born of the Puritans," says the New York *World*, "but she lived freely and wilfully among them. They were scandalized and delighted, as the best in New England always are, when the wilful and original lift their heads." Had Mrs. Gardner been nurtured on Beacon Hill, observes the New York *Herald Tribune*, "and subjected in her girlhood to the Brahmin repressions she might not have had the hardihood to break the bounds of convention—in Boston of all cities." But:

Photograph by Thomas E. Marr & Son

MRS. "JACK" GARDNER

How Boston's most noted personality looked in her prime.

"Her New York upbringing exempted her from the inhibitions that would have forbidden a native Bostonian of her sex to do things very unusual. In the inner circle of a concentric society her eccentricity stood out in bold relief.

"It was considered daring beyond measure that a woman of her station should be in the foreground at a boxing exhibition by Jim Corbett. That, of course, was years ago, when such a thing was not done. Most of Mrs. Gardner's vagaries, indeed, in no wise really shocking, consisted simply in doing what was not done.

"Perhaps she came to feel the obligation to be consistently erratic. That she took keen delight in the talent for individuality which made her perpetually 'the talk of the town' is probable enough. Certainly Boston had a peculiar pride of possession in the exploits of Mrs. 'Jack' Gardner. The background set off her exotic personality to perfection. With true artistry she utilized the contrast between herself and her environment to her own enjoyment and that of her fellow townsmen.

"No ridicule was mixed with Boston's appreciation of this remarkable woman. Her esthetic bent, her generous support of art and music would have won recognition apart from her genius for surprize. Her benevolence was less celebrated than her peculiarity, but she carried it as far. She was particularly the friend of students of the arts who had not the means to develop their talents. If a list of Mrs. 'Jack' Gardner's protégés could be compiled it would be long. A typical instance of her general kindness was the concert by Paderewski, at which she was hostess to all the music students of Boston.

"If Mrs. Gardner had been merely a departure from the common pattern she would not have captured the popular fancy. She was unique in a grand manner, sensational without being grotesque, perhaps the most extraordinary Bostonian of her day."

She lives for posterity because the fine arts were her field. Her will directs that her house in The Fenway in Boston be maintained as a public museum forever. It will be held by seven trustees who have the income from $1,200,000 to maintain it. The will "provides that no other works of art than hers shall be exhibited, and if the trustees break the proviso the property shall go to Harvard University, which shall sell it, and use the money to increase professors' salaries and maintain scholarships." In the Boston *Transcript* Mr. John Jay Chapman deals with the peculiar relationship of her personality and her possessions:

"The fine arts were her field and the home of her spirit, and this in a profound, personal and very unusual way; for it was neither as a practitioner, nor as an amateur, nor as a collector, nor as a Mæcenas that she dealt with art. She did not patronize the fine arts; she merely enjoyed them; they were meat and drink to her. Long before her amazing practical abilities became interested in casting drag-nets over the treasures of Europe, she lived in a large house on Beacon Street and insensibly surrounded herself with such objects as pleased her. From year to year her parlors showed that her hand had been reaching out farther into foreign lands and farther back into distant epochs; yet the prizes themselves remained mere chattels of personal taste—whims, if you please—but whims that were drawn together under the guidance of an instinct which in the end was to prove tremendous and, on this continent, at least, unique.

"If one happened in to see her in the old Beacon Street house, she was apt to be found lunching alone on ham and eggs, or entertaining an artist who was making a sketch in the conservatory. She always had time for you, and after a while would produce casually from a cupboard some picture or curio that was startlingly beautiful. And soon after she would shepherd it back to its hiding-place, not sacredly, but quietly, and as if the thing were a note from a friend. Thus all her possessions came to have the same quality. She could impart the quality of a Correggio; and near the Correggio would be some toy of her childhood, or a Chinese painting that she had picked up yesterday at an auction.

"Her genius for the fine arts developed very rapidly in middle life and continued to expand and burn brighter and brighter till the end of her life. This peculiar power of hers came into its own through her most fortunate alliance with Mr. Berenson, whom she had at first befriended as a poor scholar and whose extraordinary talents as an art critic were put at her service with a loyalty that did honor to both. But the objects which she drew together and the palace she raised above them could never have been assembled or placed by Mr. Berenson—no, nor by all the critics in Europe. There was some magnificence in her nature which she now leaves behind embodied for future times in The Fenway, where the splendor of the Renaissance seems to survive as if the place itself were old and the grand dukes had just moved out of it. It is a museum, but it is more than a museum, for the vast habitation is domestic, livable, wonderful. And yet the pile and its arrangement are not imitated from anything in particular. It is the palace of an old dowager—and of all places in the world, it is in Boston.

"This could have come about only through the unusual combination in a single person of a rare gift for beauty and an equally remarkable knowledge of the world. I mean the instinct of whom to trust. The collector must, of course, in modern times, have large sums at his elbow, but this is not enough. He must have the experience of an antiquary and the quickness of a tiger.

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He must be at the same moment an impassioned votary and a big business man. Freer was such, and John G. Johnson was such, but neither of them had in their own minds and souls that enclosing, personal palace and, as it were, dome of life in which they instinctively housed their possessions over again, and left them, not as objects, not as a collection, hardly even as plants in a conservatory, but rather as art-in-the-life, growing on its own stem in the Garden of Hesperides.

"Something like this, at least, is what Mrs. Gardner did during the last forty years of her life, and in the course of doing it became again the original fay or strange, small spirit and mind thing that she was when she was first fortuitously wafted into Boston. She was the most noted personality in the town for a generation, and in recent times her great age and failing powers of locomotion led to her becoming a shrine—a thing which her talent for friendship and her intense interest in every one's conversation made inevitable. And she retained to the last the great spirit. She was spirited, a spirit to the end."

Some time after Fenway Court was completed, Sylvester Baxter wrote in *The Century Magazine* (January, 1904) about Mrs. Gardner's personal participation in its erection:

"Fenway Court was not only planned by its owner: in a way, she was an actual builder of the house to an extent probably unprecedented in association with the execution of plans of such magnitude and scope. Virtually Mrs. Gardner was her own architect; the gentleman who so admirably served her in that capacity occupied himself chiefly with the engineering aspects of the work. Not a feature in the design was carried out, not a stone was placed in position, except in her presence. The disposition of important features was changed again and again, until just the effects aimed at were secured. Window openings in the walls of the court, for instance, were changed in position, now raised a few inches, perhaps, and now lowered, until the right balance in the design was obtained. A like procedure is often followed by eminent architects when their designs are carried into effect. It was always insisted upon by the late H. H. Richardson in important work. Features that in a design may appear impeccable frequently call for modification as the structure comes into being. It is seldom, however, that the owner and projector of an important architectural work directly takes charge of such a task.

"In the building of her house, Mrs. Gardner not only supervised the work: to no slight extent, she lent her own hands to the task, taking actual part in the mason-work, the plastering, the carpentry, and in the carrying out of multitudinous details. In various respects our American workers in the building trades are esteemed the most intelligent, most energetic, and most capable in the world. Their excellence, however, consists largely in the faithful carrying out, in ways that they have been trained in, of the tasks laid before them. In Italy and other Latin countries, however, there is a manner of doing such work that accords with the spirit in which it was conceived, and which, indeed, is absolutely essential to the embodiment of that spirit. Therefore, since Fenway Court was conceived in the Italian spirit, it was of prime importance that the manner of its building should follow that spirit. To secure this end was no small undertaking.

"But during her long residence in Italy Mrs. Gardner had taken close note of the way in which structural work of all kinds was done. And with much difficulty, often by dint of actual demonstration with her own hands, she succeeded in getting things done that way. It was not sufficient to have the stonework neatly laid with true joints; to conform to the native spirit of such work, it was essential that there should be the nicest delicacy in the disposition of the material in just the right way, as in securing proper gradations of tone in the several parts, shadings that would relate one bit of surface to another, and a harmonious balancing of parts, as in the disposition of the several columns, or pilasters, in a group.

"In similar ways were obtained the exquisite gradations of tone in the plastered walls of the court, where the whitish surface has a time-softened tint roseately flushed here and there with the ruddiness that enchants the eye in countries like Italy or Mexico. Again, in the doing of the woodwork, precept was similarly enforced by practical demonstration, as in one of the rooms with a ceiling the beams of which have the effect of having been there for centuries. For this purpose an adz was made, and certain beams that duly went into place were hewn into proper shape by the lady herself, until the men learned just how the work must be done."

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A BOTTICELLI THAT THREATENED A PRINCE WITH PRISON

Sold for $65,000 to Mrs. Gardner by its owner, Prince Chigi, who was thereby placed in jeopardy of fine and imprisonment. Both were remitted.

ILL-NATURE IN CATCHWORDS—Taking stock of our current catchwords, and some that still persist from an earlier age, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* discovers that in the art of exchanging abusive names, men have shown greater talent than in the more serious business of mastering the facts of matters in dispute and arriving at a reasonable solution. It is odd how little good-nature enters into the game:

"'Motormoron,' meaning a speed maniac careless of human life, is the latest of the coined epithets that seek to pack propaganda into a single word. Always, you will notice, the epithet is coined by the enemy of the thing characterized. 'Scofflaw,' to describe the drinker of proscribed liquors, is a recent contribution to a lengthening list. It is perhaps offset by 'spigotbigot,' a term of derision for fanatical drys.

"So the warfare wages, for 'man,' says Stevenson, 'lives not by bread alone but principally by catchwords.' They emerge from every controversy. In their terms you can almost write American history. 'Whigs,' 'Tories,' 'locofocoes,' 'barnburners,' 'copperheads,' 'carpetbaggers,' 'scalawags,' 'greenbackers,' 'stalwarts,' 'half-breeds,' 'mugwumps,' 'standpatters,' 'jingoes,' 'junkers,' 'pacifists,' 'bitter-enders,' 'reactionaries'—so the list

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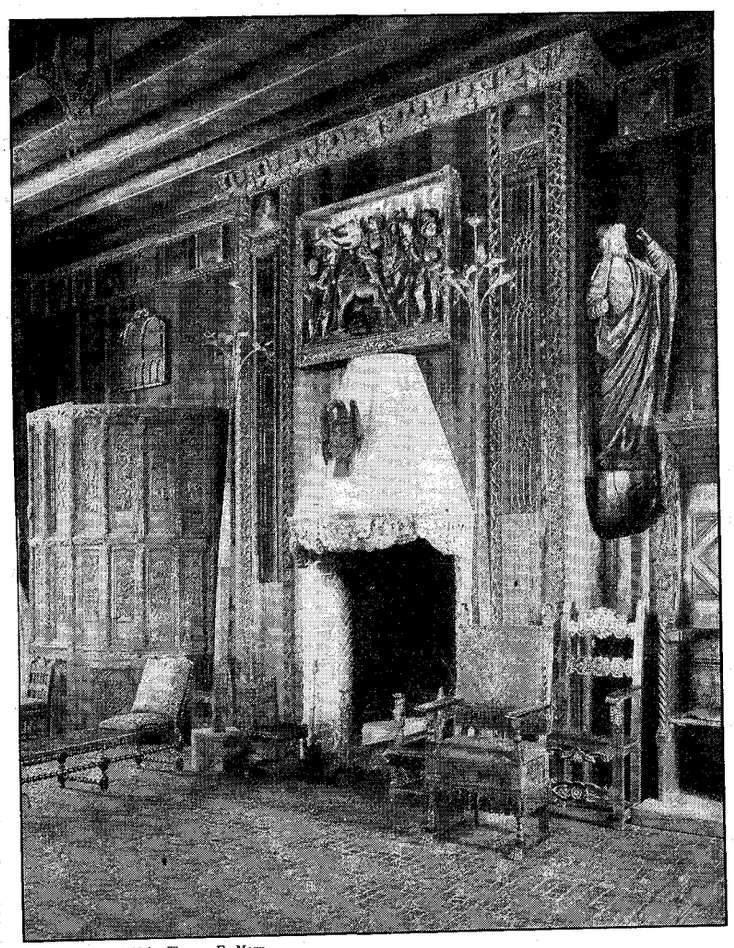
runs, and there is a story of struggle hidden in every item. Catchwords pepper other fields of effort. 'Jaywalker' is about the only illustration of good-natured humor in the entire lexicon of propaganda by epithet. At least three words have proved formidable weapons—'scab,' 'slacker' and 'profiteer.' Each has proved a constraining, sometimes a tyrannical thing."

AMERICA REAPPRAISED

ANOTHER CHESTERTON HAS ARISEN in England in the Dean of St. Paul's. Religion appears to be too narrow a field for him, so he takes all life as his parish and does as much lay preaching in the newspapers as sermonizing in his own pulpit. Dean Inge has plenty of self-confidence.



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THE GOTHIC ROOM AT FENWAY COURT

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner's home in Boston, which at her bequest becomes a public museum.

In *The Morning Post* he quotes himself as saying in Berlin two years before the war that "Europe will lead the world for about fifty years more, after which the supremacy will pass to the United States. But if Europe goes to war, the Americans will take the scepter and the trident at once, and neither you nor we will ever recover them." This was uttered to his German host, and Dean Inge appears to enjoy his proof of prophecy, for he says, "my prediction has come true, and consequently America is now by far the most interesting country in the world. The Americans are our masters." With this introduction Dean Inge goes on to study us; taking as his guide George Santayana's "Character and Opinion in the United States," tho Santayana's book depends for its material on pre-war observation of conditions among us. Dean Inge, however, finds him a valuable guide:

"His book is peculiarly interesting, because he views American civilization with a great detachment as well as with intimate knowledge. Such detachment would not be possible to a '100-per cent. American,' nor even to an Englishman; but it is possible to one who by descent belongs to the Latin countries. Professor Santayana is a Spaniard.

"Our author finds the American character very uniform; on which I shall have something to say presently. He lived, we must remember, in New England, the most conservative part of the country. The New England tradition is Calvinistic. Now Calvinism is the Christian form of Stoicism. It arose in democratic and busy Geneva, while Lutheranism was flavored partly by the monkish training of Luther himself and partly by the agrarian and semi-feudal society in which it took root. Calvin instituted the asceticism of hard work. We serve God best by taking our place in civil life, and doing our business, whatever it is, thoroughly well. We are to eschew superfluities, which take up time and distract attention. The glory of God and the well-being of society are the only objects worth living for. In this way Calvinism is responsible for that curious product, the modern business man. The successful man of business, if he is not a child of the Ghetto, is generally a grandchild of John Calvin. No other form of Christianity has accepted with less reserve the social conditions of modern industrialism, or has felt so much at home in the bank, the shop, and the factory. At the same time, it has always frowned upon the idle rich and the mere *rentier*.

"Calvinism has flourished in Scotland and still more in America, long after it decayed in England. It may still be studied in the United States, tho its angles, and something more than angles, have been rubbed off. It still inspires the ethical and even the devotional literature of that country. The Middle Ages made a business of religion; the American almost makes a religion of business. 'Be Christians, and you will be successful,' cried the Head of a great University to his students. This is a parody of a very intelligible conviction, which belongs to Calvinism. A man is confident that he is called to salvation; he sees his duty in carrying on and accelerating the movement of a vast, progressive society, and is sure that God and nature are working with him. Till lately his confidence in life has almost made the American think that the devil has forgotten America."

Dean Inge himself has, probably, never been here or he would likely add some of his own observations. Lacking these, he uses his imagination freely:

"So we picture the typical American, healthy, clean-minded, and indomitably cheerful, springing from his bed in the morning, and, after a bath and deep-breathing exercises, to which he attaches great importance, praying that in the coming day he may be helpful to others, happy, strenuous, and successful. He asks himself no difficult questions; the proof of his religion is that it makes him a very efficient member of society. This kind of Christianity is so utterly unlike Catholicism that we may wonder what an American does when he joins the Church of Rome. But he is not at all embarrassed; he belongs to the biggest religion on earth, anyway; and America has three Cardinals.

"It may be doubted whether America has yet produced a really indigenous and characteristic literature. The famous New England school—Emerson, Longfellow, and the rest—were among the most enviable of human beings, but their conception of life was, as Santayana says, 'expurgated and barren.' They demurely kept up with the times; but it was all a harvest of leaves. Walt Whitman, who was hailed in Europe as racy of the soil, was repudiated in America; his countrymen could not forgive his improprieties. The best among recent American novelists are, strangely enough, rather bitter and sad when they describe social life; a new feature, and perhaps significant. Their most distinguished philosophers, James and Royce, are more amateurish than even our own, when compared with the Germans. Their incursions into metaphysics are of the nature of raids. But, as we in England know, the best philosophers are not always professors. The fact is that the Americans are not a thoughtful

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people; they are too busy to stop and question their values. But they are developing an architecture which some think the finest in the world, and great architecture has before now been the beginning of greatness in other arts."

The Puritan type evidently appeals to Dean Inge, for he declares that if Europe, "the weary Titan," could be sure that he was "handing over some of his duties and responsibilities to a people of this type—generous, kindly, just and strenuous—we might think that world power could not be in better hands." The Dean is not so sure that "this fine old Puritan type" will be permanent; of course he is writing for English readers:

"The descendants of our colonists were as fine a race as any in the world; but the Civil War dealt them a heavy blow; racially, the nation has never recovered from it. Owing to the differential birth-rate, America becomes less Anglo-Saxon every year, and its power of assimilating alien stocks must not be exaggerated. The Americans are realizing, rather too late, the danger which besets them from the multitudes of Jews, Armenians, Neapolitans, and Russians whom they have allowed to flood their country. Immigration has not even greatly increased the population; it has substituted workers with a lower standard for the Americans, who, in consequence of their presence, have not been born. A still more deadly blow to the Puritan tradition has been dealt by allowing many millions of Irish to settle in the country. These immigrants are more dangerous to the solidarity of the American type than the negroes, because the negroes can not long tolerate the hard winters of the North and Middle West. Tuberculosis kills them off.

"Democracy, as Santayana truly says, implies an optimistic assumption that at bottom all men's interests are compatible, and a public spirit such that no sectional interest shall rebel and try to maintain itself absolutely. It is the absence of this spirit in Europe which will probably bring our democracy to an end.

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AN ORNAMENT OF THE DUTCH ROOM

Mrs. Gardner was careful of the fitness of things. This portrait of Isabella of Spain, by Frans Pourbus, the younger, had its proper setting

Will it also wreck democracy in America, which now stands like a wall against sectional treasons and coddling socialism? There are few more important questions than this for the future of civilization. European society will hardly break up while America remains sound, but it will not stand if America breaks up."

THE WORLD FOR THE COLUMNISTS

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION proved one thing—the dominance of the columnist and his ilk. After its ninth day, says Felix Frankfurter (perhaps an ironic pseudonym to match his ironic tone) in *The Nation*

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HEAD OF CHRIST, BY GIORGIONE

The "Titian Room" at Fenway Court has this gem of the rarest of Italian artists, according to present attribution.

(New York), "the genial Heywood Broun showed up the Democratic Convention, and incidentally explained the columnists":

"Life is for them a Ziegfeld Follies or Charlot's Revue—it must have pungency, variety, and quick movement. The exactions of spicy and snappy and short paragraphs subject events to the necessity of being spicy and snappy and short. What business has a great Presidential convention to drag on with slow-moving, powerful forces? We have other things calling for cinematographic comment than the travail of a great and historic party. There is a new Ziegfeld Follies, and Maughan's flight, and the Parisian Olympics, and much else already forgotten. But if we are to report the convention, then things ought to happen every minute! We ought to be able to dish up pungency daily—paprika swallowing the roast. After all, events are for columnists, not columnists for events. What matters that a long train of causes were operating and deep-rooted forces were slowly emerging, requiring time for clarification and expression? We can't wait. As well have asked a columnist to report Sherman's slow march to the sea, or Grant's campaigns of attrition. We want action, and be damn quick about it, so that we can move on to the next action, like the restless motor caravans to Florida or California!

"And the convention was no less a trial and a bore to the famous 'special' writers. Take the best of them, like William Allen White, whose presence anywhere is like a benison. Being 'special' they must give us a 'special' stunt. Reporting events in the convention or 'behind the scenes' isn't enough. That's a 'regular' reporter's job! Esoteric interpretation is the specialty—the subtle stuff that escapes the garden variety, every-day-in-the-week reporter. 'Bill' White gave us some amusing bits and some illumination (as, of course, did Heywood Broun), but he, too, felt the necessity of furnishing drama—and so he furnished it. Again it gets back to the pressure for 'storiettes.' He, too, must supply the short and simple annals for the poor in time. Events, therefore, have to be symmetrical and dramatic—symmetry and drama give simplicity and brevity."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH'S WRATH AT "DEFENSE DAY"

IF ITS ANATHEMAS are sufficiently potent, "Defense Day," as planned by the War Department for September 12, will fail under the Church's assault. Seldom has there been such angry protest against any scheme, by whatever department of the Government prepared. The announcement of Secretary of War Weeks that the military forces of the country will be mobilized on this day as a "defense test" falls like a wet blanket on top of fervid peace resolutions adopted by the major denominations, and by various religious and other organizations. Whole pages in the religious press are given over to denunciation of the War Department's project. Some journals go so far as to ask their readers to demand peremptorily that the plan be dropt, and one challenges the right of the War Department to "Prussianize" the United States and, as it is described, to glorify war after the German manner. The churches are bitter in their denunciation of even a semblance of war, altho, as President Coolidge assures a complainant, Defense Day is a non-militaristic gesture to remind the people of their relation to and dependence upon our "skeleton defense establishment" in case the country should be attacked. Secretary Weeks, replying to criticism, asserts that the plan is designed merely as a lesson in methods of national defense.

YOURE A BRUTE AND A LIAR AND A MURDERER AND A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION AND I WON'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH YOU!
OH YOU WON'T, EH? WELL SAY HOW DO YOU KNOW I WON'T HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH YOU?
PACIFIST
WAR

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MOST OF US WOULD LAY OFF WAR IF WE COULD BE SURE HE'D LAY OFF OF US

—McCutcheon in the New York *Daily News*.

Briefly told, the date for the mobilization is fixt in honor of General Pershing's fulfilment of his time in the Army and in remembrance of the American victory at St. Mihiel. On that day the War Department plans to have a defense test to demonstrate to the public the problems of mobilization in case of war. For the purpose the Regular Army, the National Guard and the officers enrolled in the reserve units will be mobilized. Industry is to be included. A careful survey, we are told, has been made of the 700,000 items used in war which would be required to equip the Army. The country has been divided into fourteen procurement districts, with officers assigned to each. More than 6,000 factories have been allocated, and each one is expected to know exactly what would be required of it in case of a major emergency, and at what rate production would be required. Forms of contracts have been prepared, dies and plans furnished, and each manufacturer is supposed to be equipped to begin at once turning out the required products when the order reaches him. The day, says General Pershing in an official statement, is to be "given to patriotic gatherings by citizens of every community, during which every one will learn his place and portion in the defense of the country should our security be threatened." The preliminary steps required for the prompt utilization of the "reserve force of patriotic citizens" will be shown, and, continues General Pershing, "the 'test' will certainly have a most beneficial effect on national sentiment, through which we hope to establish this system as a permanent policy. . . . We expect all our people to participate in this 'Defense Test,' and in some suitable manner celebrate the day in commemoration of the victory of American arms at St. Mihiel." To keep the subject matter in continuity, we quote from the statement of Secretary Weeks which was drawn forth by the protest of *The Christian Century* after it had received official confirmation of the War Department's plan.

Secretary Weeks replies that the purpose of the "Defense Test" is to "enable our citizens to visualize the initial processes which will be necessary in order to mobilize our forces for national defense in conformity with the Act of 1920." It is not a mobilization, says the Secretary of War, but "a demonstration of the plans for mobilization . . . In so far as there is any foundation for an assumption that people are frequently induced to warlike acts, without realizing the consequences of those acts, this 'Defense Test' will have a tendency to promote peace." President Coolidge repeats that the test is not a mobilization, and characterizes the word as an "utterly unfair" misnomer. In a public letter to Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, President Coolidge writes:

"Instead of being a military gesture, this plan is the exact opposite. It is a non-militaristic gesture for the purpose of keeping down to its lowest possible point the professional military organization of the United States. Our country has always relied chiefly for its defense upon the readiness of its patriotic manhood to take up arms when necessity presented. After the great military effort of the United States in the World War our Army was demobilized more rapidly and completely than that of any other warring nation. . . .

"Profoundly hoping that the outlawing of war from this world may be accomplished, I am yet unable to detect any inconsistency in giving my approval to the program of Defense Day. I wish crime might be abolished; but I would not therefore abolish courts and police protection. I wish war might be made impossible, but I would not leave my country unprotected meanwhile. The defense test seems to me a means to assure the fullest efficiency to the extremely modest defense force our country maintains."

Recalling that "American churches are in the full tide of a mighty movement against the whole war system," *The Christian Century* affirms: "Deliberately, we say, the Government of the United States seems to be forcing the issue to discover the extent to which the churches are prepared to back up their recent brave words for peace." The retirement of General Pershing, we are told, will thus become, not a day when suitable respect can be paid to him, "but a day when a portion of the country will be forced to choose between Christ and Mars." Observing that it will now become possible to measure the actual reality of the churches' desire for peace by their course in the face of this "challenge," *The Christian Century* declares that "no religious body should meet between now and the first

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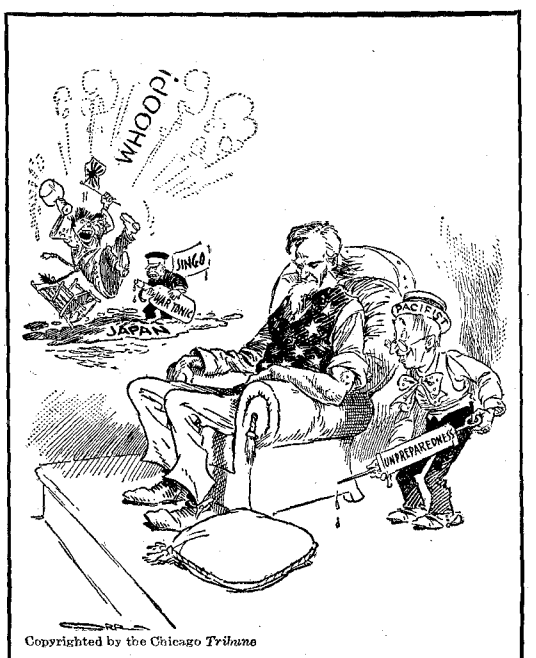
of September without drafting imperative resolutions, addrest to the President, calling for the abandonment of this mobilization scheme." All in all, declares an editorial writer in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), it looks as tho the churches need not close this summer for lack of something to do. He asserts that General Pershing's statement that "to wage an aggressive war for greed and gain is un-Christian, but to refuse to serve in defense of our homes and institutions is equally un-Christian" is "the outworn distinction between aggressive and purely defensive wars which is the usual loophole for the defense of all wars."

"Is it not time to give up our War and Navy Departments?" asks *The Christian Work* (Undenominational). "They declare that their purpose is peace," and why should not we turn them into Departments of Peace, "with a Secretary whose ideals mean international order instead of violence, planning for friendship with other peoples instead of for their murder. Christian people can not long keep on making plans for killing others." The same journal gives space to a declaration issued by the Boston Chapter of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom touching Secretary Weeks's proposal, which says:

"We believe that the Pope stated the universal truth when he wrote April 7, 1922: 'The best guaranty of tranquillity is not forests of bayonets but mutual confidence and friendship.' No possible technical advantage of such a day can possibly compensate for the weakening of this, our first line of defense. Any such step will inevitably weaken it. The more successful our demonstration of our power to mobilize, the more ground other nations will have to suspect and fear us, especially as we still stand aloof from their attempt to substitute world organizations for war."



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THE STIMULANT AND THE OPIATE

—Orr in the Chicago *Daily Tribune.*

Vehemently protesting that the Defense Day plan is "the worst exhibition of the bristling war spirit that we have heard of since Wilhelm rushed in madness from maneuver to maneuver, from Wiesbaden to Posen, in the decade immediately preceding the World War," *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) proceeds:

"For a nation whose resources of defense are incomparable among all the nations of the earth to play the braggart and the bully, is, as the wise of this world already rightly say, so mean as to make us hang our heads and then rise up and resolve to put decent ideas and idealists in control of our national Government.

"The reason we have pacifism is to be found in the unspeakable militarism whose agents flood the press with the venom of fictitious hates and imaginary alarms. It is the law of action and reaction. If pacifism arouses our opposition for its lack of depth, militarism arouses our wrath for its rape of our priceless spirit of reasonable trust in human nature everywhere in the world."

Asserting in a three-page editorial on the plan that the outstanding impression of it among other nations will be that the crusade for permanent peace by the American churches does not have the cooperation of the United States Government, *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian) says:

"To grasp this fact is to realize how exceedingly crucial it is that the churches and followers of Jesus Christ in America protest with all their might against the inauguration of a mobilization day, either as a permanent institution or for this one year only. Such a new military experiment and gesture by the United States will go far toward offsetting all of the protestations of good-will which this nation has been making and will in a measure destroy the effect abroad of the effort of the churches of America to promote the will to peace and the faith in peace in our own nation and in the world."

JAPAN TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK

"A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW the American territory west of the Rocky Mountains will be Japanese territory." This spark fell from a Japanese firebrand of the Christian persuasion when most of Japan was aglow with indignation over the American Exclusion Act. A loud-voiced minority of Japanese Christian pastors, whose concerted efforts to sever the ties between all Japanese and American Christian churches as a protest against the American immigration bill are said to have attracted wide attention early in June gave weight, we are told, to the dispatches announcing that the Japanese had undergone a revulsion of feeling as far as Americans were concerned. But the National Christian Council of Japan, representing forty Christian organizations, has adopted resolutions rebuking the anti-American agitators and calling on the American missionaries in Japan to stand by their guns. This is the information conveyed in correspondence from Tokyo, published in the New York *Herald Tribune.* It will hearten those friends of Japan who had feared that the amicable relations so greatly strengthened by American generosity after the cataclysmic earthquake in Japan last September would be broken by the act which bars the Japanese immigrant from American soil. For a time these fears appeared well grounded. The prediction that American territory west of the Rockies would one day become Japanese territory was reported as made by the Rev. Naomi Tamura, a Japanese pastor of independent affiliations, who prefaced his declaration with the assertion that "it is foolish to talk of adopting resolutions of protest. The time will come when America and Japan will have to fight it out if America continues to observe her present attitude against the colored races." Another Japanese Christian minister, the Rev. Uyemura, writes the correspondent, echoed the preceding speaker's war-cry in these words:

"The American immigration bill is an insult pure and simple to Japan and one ignoring justice, humanity and international courtesy. Mere resolutions are futile. War is not necessary at present, but I am not an advocate of peace at any price. There come times when war is necessary. But I am told Japan can not afford to fight at present. I suggest that every Japanese Christian organization which obtains financial support from America should sever its connections and become absolutely independent."

A Japanese Christian worker of forty-seven years' standing, the Rev. Kanzo Uchimura, we are told again, exprest the opinion that "if Japanese Christians keep silent in the face of this insult (the immigration bill), they are bound to invite suspicion abroad that they are being bribed by American missionary interests. It goes without saying that not only Japanese Christians, but Christianity throughout the world, will lose reputation if we do not rise up against this insult. If we fail, we will be cowards and unfaithful to our country, to the world and to the gospel." The only temperate speech delivered at the meeting, says the correspondent, was that of the Rev. Kodaira, a Tokyo pastor, who urged his fellow Christian workers to avoid the boycott movement lest they follow the code of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Then came the reaction of counter-opinion from "the most influential Japanese Christian pastors in the Empire," says the *Herald Tribune* correspondent, continuing:

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"The Sunday following the anti-American oratorical outburst, Dr. Y. Chiba, president of the National Christian Council, spoke from the pulpit of the Central Baptist Church of Tokyo, an independent Japanese Christian institution, and sounded the conservative note that later prevailed when the body of which he is the head met to discuss the immigration situation. Dr. Chiba declared: 'We must not take toward America an anti-Christian attitude of retaliation. Do you think war will make her see her mistake and reverse her action and her attitude toward Japan?' The speaker deplored the suggestion that a boycott or separation from American missionary bodies would be a fitting gesture against the immigration bill.

"A few days later the National Christian Council of Japan met and adopted a resolution, the meat of which stated 'we desire that the missionaries should remain at their posts undisturbed and continuing in their evangelistic work until their mission is fulfilled.' The resolution, however, branded the American immigration bill as 'not in accordance with the spirit of Christianity.'

"The most recent public declaration by a Japanese Christian leader brands any American missionary who deserts his post as a coward. The Rev. Makoto Kobayashi, a member of the executive committee of the National Christian Council, said 'Missionaries who run away and dodge their duty out of fear of difficulties which may be ahead of them should be branded as cowards.'"

Few, if any, American missionaries in Japan have announced any intention of leaving their posts, we are told, altho a number are said to have reported receiving threatening letters advising them to leave the country. On the other hand, the missionaries are in active sympathy with the Japanese position. The Tokyo correspondent tells us:

"Practically every American Christian missionary body in Japan has adopted resolutions condemning the Japanese exclusion clause in the immigration bill and pledging their support toward obtaining its eradication from the statute.

"An organization of Japanese Christian ministers meeting in Kobe, June 23, reported that the anti-American agitation far from casting a damper on their Christian activities, had increased the interest in Christianity among Japanese and had enlarged the church attendance in all of the Christian churches in Kobe.

"Barring some fanatical outbreaks in the United States or a radical change in sentiment in Japan, American missionaries will be free to pursue their calling without being molested, and will enjoy practically the same cooperation from Japanese Christians that they were obtaining before the enaction of the immigration bill."

Another indication that the Japanese will preserve harmonious relations with the United States is the proposal of the Japanese Government to erect a permanent reminder of American aid after the earthquake last fall with the balance remaining from contributions given through the American Red Cross. Rentaro Mizuno, Japanese Minister for Home Affairs, we are informed in *The Red Cross Courier* (Washington), official journal of the Red Cross, heads the commissioners of the foundation, which, in the English translation of its name, is to be known as The Foundation of the Mutual Love Memorial Hospital, and Cyrus E. Woods, who recently resigned as American Ambassador to Japan, is named as honorary president of the hospital. Approximately $11,000,000 was raised in the United States and contributed through the American Red Cross to Japanese relief at the time of the disastrous earth upheaval, and of this more than $3,000,000 remains. We are told that—

"The object of the Foundation, as officially exprest in the endowment act, is to 'Commemorate the sympathy exprest by the American people at the time of the great earthquake of 1923, to establish a medical hospital with a part of the American relief fund.'

"The act further provides that the endowment shall not be spent; that money and articles given to promote the object of the foundation shall be turned over to the maintenance fund.

"In transmitting the terms of the endowment act, the Japanese Minister for Home Affairs expresses his 'firm belief' that the hospital 'will serve as an enduring reminder to the Japanese people of the prompt and generous relief given by the American people at the time of the great earthquake.'"

THE SUICIDE RATE "NORMAL"

THO THE SUICIDE RATE for the population as a whole shows no increase, there is an increasing tendency to suicide among the well-to-do and the highly educated, and an increase in morbidity among children, according to Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Writing in *The Spectator*, Dr. Hoffman states that the apparent increase shown by the figures recently published by the Save-a-Life League is due to faulty statistical material.

The highest suicide rate in 1923, as in previous years, was in San Diego, according to the statistician, who continues:

"In that city the rate during 1923 reached the extraordinary figure of 50.5 per 100,000 population, which is one of the highest figures on record for a community of considerable size in this country. No satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming why this should be so. San Diego is by common consent one of the most attractive localities for residence in this country. It is blest with almost perpetual sunshine, and there was no particularly unfavorable economic conditions that are a matter of record. The excessive mortality for San Diego approached with a fair degree of closeness the high rates of suicidal frequency in the large cities of the Pacific Coast generally. Of the thirteen cities with excessive suicide rates, or rates of twenty per 100,000 and over, eight are located on the Pacific Coast. Or, in other words, the rates are all excessive in Denver, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle and Spokane.

"The cities in the lake region show, almost throughout, rather low rates of suicidal frequency, and five principal cities, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee, all have rates below the average. The rates were decidedly low in the steel and coal producing centers, particularly McKeesport, Pittsburgh, Scranton and Pueblo. For Eastern cities, the rate of Boston was slightly above the average, while the rate for Manhattan and the Bronx was about the same, or in other words, 16.4 and 16.3, respectively. The Philadelphia rate was 14.4, while the rate for Washington, D. C., was 13.3."

Dr. Hoffman's tables show a rate of 15.4 in 1900, gradually rising to 21.5 in 1908, descending to 12.3 in 1920, and becoming stationary in the three succeeding years at a mark slightly above 15. In regard to suicide among children, Dr. Hoffman goes on:

"Unquestionably the number of morbid children is increasing. Our processes of education, our changed condition of home life, our confused environment all tend to a high rate of self-destruction, but in the Registration States of the United States, including about 80 per cent. of our population, and for the three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922, there occurred one death from suicide among children, ages 5 to 9; 121 deaths from suicide at ages 10 to 14, and 962 deaths from suicide at ages 15 to 19."

Alienists have assumed—their assumptions being in part supported by statistics—that suicide occurs more frequently under lowering skies and in a depressingly humid atmosphere, notes the New York *World;* but the record of 1923 weakens the assumption. California, we are told, has taken the lead from Saxony, long the record holder in voluntary deaths, and still leading Europe with thirty-five suicides per 100,000 of population. In England, on the other hand, where it rains much more frequently than in New York, the rate is nine per 100,000, while in Ireland the rate drops to 2.5. "Is living so much more pleasant on the Emerald Isle than in Saxony or our own Far West?" asks *The World*. "Are the people happier or merely healthier? Or is there an explanation, after all?" There is, thinks the New York *Times*, which believes that it lies in the climatic conditions under which the ancestors of the San Diego dwellers lived:

"These descendants, transferred to a climate like that of Southern California, are out of the environment to which their type had been adjusted through the elimination during many centuries of the darker types, and find themselves subjected to an amount of light for which they are not adapted. The light of the sun, of course, is enormously important to us all, and all the time, but there is such a thing as getting too much of it for either comfort or safety, and the danger is in inverse ratio to the degree of pigmentation that marks those exposed to it."

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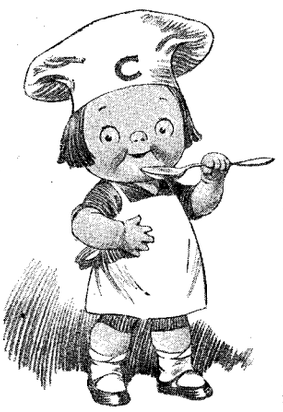

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE Newdigate Prize awarded yearly at Oxford was won this year by an American, Franklin McDuffee, of Rochester, New York, who, after his course at Dartmouth, proceeded to Balliol College on the Campbell Traveling Fellowship at Dartmouth. The title for the Newdigate prize is always assigned; and this year it was "Michelangelo." The poem is published by Basil Blackwell, Oxford, from which we give excerpts:

It was a summer's purple afternoon
When Michelangelo, a brown-limbed boy,
Truant from Ghirlandajo's workshop, stole
Among the gardens of the Medici.
Rose petals fell; the laden wind blew down
The cypress lanes; the fountains breathed and
stirred.
Far off the hammers of the masons rang,
At work for the Magnificent; but he,
Unheeding, with stern brows and ruffled hair
Surveyed a grinning faun's face fixedly.
This, from a weathered block of marble, begged
As nothing worth from workmen of the Duke's,
His hand had carved.

* * * *

Thus standing unaware,
The Duke of Florence, the Magnificent,
By chance directed, or by destiny,
Came on him, and aroused him from his dream;
Said, "You have made this grinning rascal old,
And left him all his teeth! 'Faith, know you not
Old men are toothless?" Michelangelo
Looked round, with startled eyes, and saw the
Duke,
The Lord of Florence, lithe, erect, superb,
In scarlet cloak, and jeweled sword at thigh—
A moment gazed—then without answer turned
Swiftly, and with three blows so surely cleft
A tooth out, that Lorenzo smiled, amazed;
Asked the boy's name and trade, perceived the seal
Of light upon him, bid him dwell thenceforth
An inmate of the palace, free to work
And study truth with that sky-searching band
Of poets, painters, scholars, who shared the board
Of the great Duke, but served the arts alone.

The concluding verses deal with the ending of life:

The twilight of the gods draws down apace.
Grandeur is dead, and time is very old
Evening with swift foot and averted face
Goes homeward, and the roads of life are cold.
Come home, all wanderers: make the doors fast.
The long-enduring twilight shuts at last.

I do not know what sunsets may illume,
As long night drops, the purple hills of home,
Ere man, foiled lover, seeks the little room
And everlasting coverlet of loam.
Some final pageant yet may be unfurled
Before time shuts the hinges of the world.

But, O, the morning and the morning star,
The flush of dawn on uplands gray with dew.
These come no more; and where the high gods are
Serene and pale, a darkness hovers too.
Come home, all wanderers: make the doors fast.
The darkness without stars has shut at last.

In the din of cities there is a welcome suggestion from the *Century* (August) of a still small voice of healing:

WATERFALL SOUND

By Mark Van Doren

In the middle of the wood it starts,
Then over the wall and the meadow
And into our ears all day. But it departs,
Sometimes, like a shadow.

There is an instant when it grows
Too weak to climb a solid fence,
And creeps to find a crack. But the wind blows,
Scattering it hence
In whimpering fragments like the leaves
That every autumn drives before.
Then rain again in the hills, and the brook receives
It home with a roar!

From the middle of the wood again,
Over the wall and the meadow,
It comes one day to the minds of waiting men
Like a shadow.

They say the Sitwells entertain their friends by reciting their poetry through a megaphone. But this in the *Nation and the Athenæum* (London) has no need of such adventitious aid:

SONG FROM "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY"

By Edith Sitwell

The mauve summer rain
Is falling again.—
It soaks through the eaves
And the ladies' sleeves—
It soaks through the leaves

That like silver fish fall
In the fountains, recall
Afternoons when I
Was a child small and shy
In the Palace . . . fish lie

On the grass with lives darkling.
Our laughter falls, sparkling
As the mauve rain-drops bright
When they fall through the light
With the briefest delight.

The pavilions float
On the lake like a boat . . .
Mauve rains from trees fall
Like wistaria flowers . . . all
My life floats like this—
And drifts into nothingness!

The strange ladies sigh,
"The autumn is nigh" . . .
The King bows, and mutters . . .
His eyelids seem shutters
Of a palace pavilion
Deserted a million

Echoing years ago . . .

. . . . .

Oh! but the rain falls slow!

Robert Gilbert Welsh, dramatic critic for the *Telegram* and *Evening Mail*, was drowned at Bermuda on July 23. "The least waspish of the reviewers," says F. P. A. in the New York *World*, "he was as gentle a soul as ever graced journalism." Of his poems his favorite, strangely enough, was this,

THE TRAVELER

By Robert Gilbert Welsh

What matter that his crippled feet
About his room scarce carry him,
His spirit finds adventures meet
In Fez, Fashoda, Suakim.

How can his world seem small and bare
When his brown eyes, so kind yet keen,
May welcome friends from here and there
And see in them what they have seen?

When summer seethes in his confines,
He dreams of woodlands cool and dim,
He strolls in Dante's haunts, the pines
Of San Vitalo sing to him.

And yet at times when hours creep by,
Measured by couch and crutch and chair,
His cloistered body seems to cry
For the free world of Otherwhere.

Ah! some day, when he shall have drawn
The final ineffectual breath,
He will set out across the dawn
On that great journey men call Death.

That strange, aberrant French genius, Arthur Rimbaud, who abandoned poetry at eighteen and lived a long nomadic life as far divorced from the muses as possible, has, through a new biography, come in for renewed attention. The London *Spectator* reprints a translation of parts of his most famous poem, which shows us that some of our metrical novelties are not so new after all:

STANZAS FROM "BATEAU IVRE"

By Arthur Rimbaud

As I was descending impassive Streams
I felt no longer guided by the tows-men,
squalling Redskins had taken them for targets
and nailed them, naked, to painted stakes.

I cared no more for any sort of ship,
bearer of Flemish corn or English cottons.
When with my guides the racket had died down
at the stream's will I drifted where I wished.

* * * *

And I have since bathed in the poem Sea,
milky with the infusion of the stars,
devoured its glaucous spaces where, pale wreck,
a drowned man rapt and pensive sometimes falls.

* * * *

I followed for whole months the maddened waves
like rabid herds at the assault of cliffs,
not dreaming that the Virgins' shining feet
might force a muzzle on these snorting Seas.

I have brushed, you must know, such Floridas
as none believe in, where the flowers are mingled
with eyes of man-skinned panthers and where rain-
bows hang under sea like reins to wave-green flocks.

I have seen bubbling marshes, huge fish-baskets,
where in the reeds a whole Leviathan rots.
Ruins of waters in the midst of calms,
and the distances cascading to the gulls.

Glaciers, silver suns and rainbow waves
and fearful strandings deep in dusky bays,
where under red-hot skies huge serpents droop
bug-eaten from trees twisted with black scents.

I would have shown to children those gold fish
of the blue waves, those golden, singing fish.
The foam in flowers has blest my goings-out,
And sometimes ineffable breezes winged me.

* * * *

So I, lost boat beneath the hair of creeks,
flung by the tempest into birdless ether,
I whom no Monitor or Hansa schooner
would have fished up the carcass mad with water,

free, fuming, risen out of purple mists,
who bored the sky that ruddy as a wall
bears the good poets' exquisite conserve,
the moss of sunlight dribbled with the blue,

who trembled, hearing fifty leagues away
the rut of Behemoths and Maelstroms grind,
eternal threader of the blue serene,
I regret Europe of the ancient ramparts.

* * * *

I have seen star-archipelagoes! the isles
whose madding skies lie open to the wanderer:
do you sleep self-exiled in those endless nights,
Oh countless golden birds, Oh future Vigour?

I have truly wept too much. Dawns break the heart,
all moons are vile and bitter every sun.
Harsh love with raptest torpors bloated me.
May my pen splinter! May I take the sea!

I want no water of Europe but the cold
dark puddle a sad-hearted child squats by,
and launches out towards the scented dusk
a boat as frail as a May butterfly.

I can no longer, in your languor steeped
Oh waves, pick up the cotton merchants' wake
nor yet confront the pride of flags and flames,
nor float beneath the horrid eyes of hulks.

Late Summer 1871.

Translated by Edgell Rickword.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

WHEN LA FOLLETTE CARRIED WATER TO THE ELEPHANT

A SMALL PLUMP BOY, "with a way of his own, and a winning way, too, even at that age," according to a neighbor who knew him, became unusually excited when the first circus arrived in his small "home town" of Argyle, Wisconsin. He wanted to carry water to the elephant, with a free ticket to the show in view. Every other boy in town also wanted to carry water to the elephant. Nevertheless, by hook or crook, young "Bob" La Follette, at seven years old, managed to be one of the small and select group of boys, most of them much larger than himself, selected for the honor of watering the elephants. It may be a shrewd speculation that this early experience influenced Mr. La Follette's later career, for he has carried much water to the elephant since then, some of it not such water as the elephant relished; and, in the present campaign, observant critics have suspected him of throwing cold water on the elephant and all the elephant stands for. Nevertheless, even tho he may have severed friendly relations with the Republican Bolivar, his readiness to get into the main show is not questioned by anybody.

International Newsreel photograph

"SAYS BIG BOB TO LITTLE BOB—"

Robert, Jr., in spite of his youth, has stept into politics as one of his father's chief lieutenants. He is said to be "a chip off the old block" as regards fighting spirit.

"He was the youngest in the family, the baby, and he always gained his point in everything he set about," testifies the neighbor quoted above, Sam H. Britts. Mr. Britts adds, writing in Albert O. Barton's "La Follette's Winning of Wisconsin," that not only did Bob succeed in carrying water to the elephant on that significant circus day in Argyle, but:

"His services were so well appreciated that the showman while feeding guinea-pigs to the boa-constrictor gave Bob two of the smallest ones because of his pathetic plea to spare their lives. Later on those young guinea-pigs became a nuisance and Bob asked as a favor that I accept them as a wedding present, which I gladly did, and when leaving I presented him with a silver dollar. I have a letter from him since he became a United States Senator saying: "I used to look at that dollar and see visions of fortune loom up before my mental horizon in the near future." But as the fortune never has materialized, I suppose more noble aspirations dominated his mental and spiritual nature, as we see him to-day, a poor man comparatively, battling fearlessly for human rights when we all know he might have been an easy-going man of wealth had he chosen to serve Mammon instead of his fellows.

However this may be, Robert Marion La Follette, the present Presidential candidate of the Progressive party, even tho small of stature as he was by comparison with the other boys whom he beat out in the competition to water the circus elephant, is credited with a "peculiar facility in winning the trust and confidence of people in general" Even his political enemies concede his magnetism, his power when dealing with humanity in the mass and in particular. Under the heading "Wisconsin's Political Reformer," the Chicago *Times-Herald* of September 27, 1890, when La Follette was in mid-career, complimented him, and incidentally gave some glimpses into his background, in an editorial running:

He is a natural leader of men. He got this trait from an ancestry that was descended from that iron race of hunters and explorers who were living along the highways of the West when France handed over 10,000 people and several future States to the English beyond the Alleghanies. This life of La Follette was begun in a log cabin on a Dane County farm nearly seventy years ago. Till his eighteenth year his time was divided between farm work and attendance upon the district school. Indomitable pluck and persistence, to this day his predominant characteristics, enabled him to work his way through a university course. He was graduated from the State university in 1879, and after a year of study in the law school was admitted to the bar. Two terms as district attorney of Dane County were followed by three terms in Congress as representative of the old third Wisconsin district. When in Congress he served on the Ways and Means Committee with President McKinley, and to him was allotted no small portion of the task of drafting the famous protective tariff bill.

La Follette's college career was that of a leader among his fellows. A signal triumph marked his senior year, when he was the winner of the interstate oratorical contest. His subject was "Iago," one for which he had a natural taste. His oration represented something more than a conglomeration of words. It was an original, terse and critical interpretation of Iago, and it brought from Edwin Booth the declaration that from it he had gained a new conception of that character. . . .

La Follette never forgets a name or a face. Added to this is a charm of personality, and indescribable. La Follette knows how to meet and deal with men.

It was actually believed by some, we are told, that he had an uncanny power in the way of remembering names, dates and faces. Once, in order to test him, a farmer from Dunkirk took

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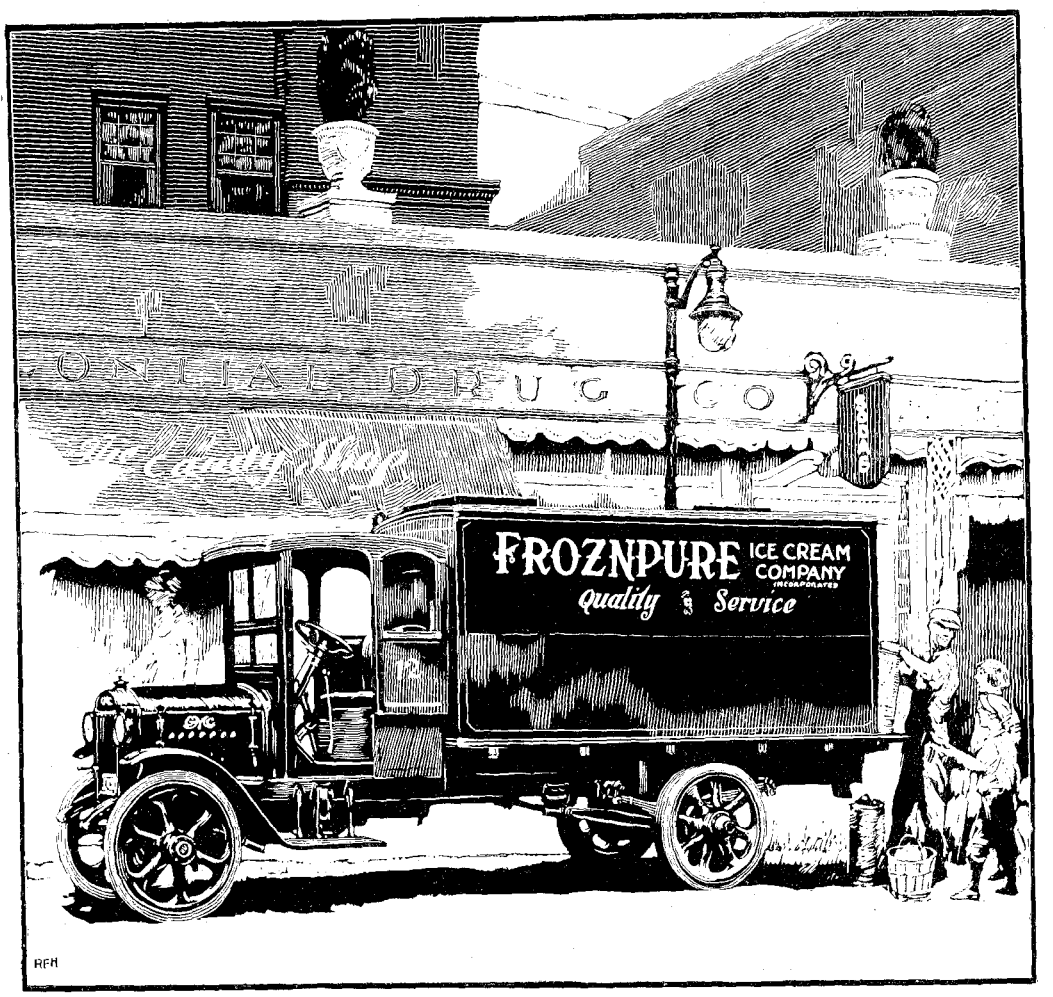

Buyers Turn To GMC

Because GMC Sturdiness, Reliability and Economy Reduce Delivery Costs

Every truck in the service of Froznpure Ice Cream Company of Louisville is a GMC, because:

There is extra strength designed and built into every GMC part;

There is a simplicity and accessibility to GMC design that cuts even the usual upkeep attention;

The economical sized GMC engine develops maximum pulling power and maximum speed working through the famous GMC Two-Range Transmission—using the minimum amount of gasoline and oil;

GMC trucks are priced on a basis of actual value—production cost plus a fair profit. Their list price contains no added profit for excessive "trade-in" allowances.

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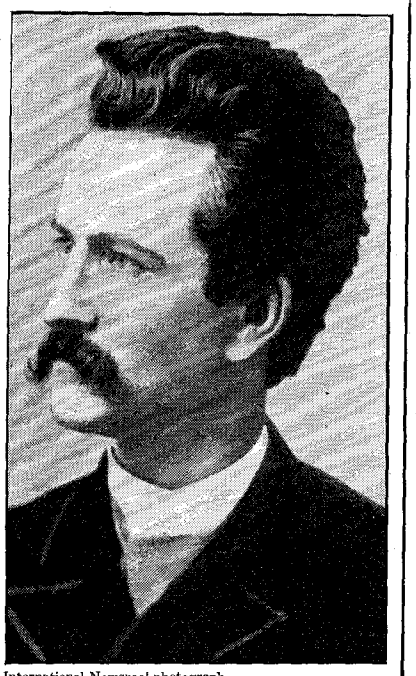

International Newsreel photograph

AS A DISTRICT ATTORNEY

"Young man, you can't go to Congress," a Wisconsin Boss told him about this time; but Bob went, just the same.

to Madison a neighbor whom La Follette had never seen nor known. As the story goes, in "La Follette's Winning of Wisconsin":

La Follette gript the hand of the unknown and peering keenly into his face said:

"Yes, let's see, you're Jim Simpson aren't you?"

"No" replied the visitor with a grin, "but I know him; I bought a horse from him last week."

"Oh, yes" replied La Follette. "I knew there was something between you. It was that handsome gray, wasn't it?" he continued brushing off some gray hairs that had accumulated on the ruralite's shoulders.

"It was all right!" said the farmer in utter astonishment. La Follette had unconsciously saved his reputation by playfully taking a long chance on some stray gray hairs.

A similar story has it that once when La Follette had concluded a lecture in a Western city, a grizzled veteran present walked unsteadily up to the platform where La Follette was receiving, surrounded by a group of fashionable men and women, and slapping him familiarly on the back called out in a high key:

"Well, neow, I'll bet you don't know who I am?"

La Follette had not seen his interrogator for twenty years, but the man's name came to him like a flash, and he replied:

"Yes, I do; you're So-and-So, and used to live near Mt.—— didn't you?"

"Well, neow, heow in thunder did you remember me, anyheow?" went on his questioner, with a shoreless expanse of grin on his florid countenance. Drawing the old man's head down that the rest of the company might not hear, La Follette replied with a twinkle:

"Because you're got the same old jag on!"

Since receiving the nomination of the Progressive party for President, Mr. La Follette has begun to publish his own story in a number of newspapers, through the N. E. A. Service of Cleveland. "My own political experiences began in the summer of 1860," he writes, in the first instalment. "It was then that—

I determined to become a candidate for district attorney of Dane County, Wisconsin, and it resulted almost immediately in the first of many struggles with the political Boss and the political machine which then controlled, absolutely, the affairs of the State of Wisconsin. I was twenty-five years old that summer. A year previously I had been graduated from the University of Wisconsin, and after five months' study of the law, had been admitted to the bar, in February, 1880.

I had no money—but as fine an assortment of obligations and ambitions as any young man ever had. I had my mother and sister to support—and I had become engaged to be married.

The district attorneyship of Dane County, paying at that time the munificent salary of $800 a year with an allowance of $50 for expenses, seemed like a golden opportunity. I determined to make for it with all my strength.

It was harvest time and I remember how I often tied my horse, climbed the fences, and found the farmer and his men in the fields.

"'Ain't you over-young?' was the objection chiefly raised.

"I was small of stature and thin—at that time. I weighed only 120 pounds—and I looked even younger than I really was. Nor was I then in good health.

"Throughout the university course I had been compelled to do much outside work. Besides teaching school I had become proprietor of the *University Press*, then the only college paper, burdening myself with debt in the purchase. It was published bi-monthly, and I not only did the editorial work but made up the forms and hustled for advertisements and subscriptions. Under the strain of all these tasks, added to my regular college work, my health naturally robust, had suffered. A marked physical change came to me later, and I have grown stronger and stronger with the years."

In this very first campaign, it appears, Mr. La Follette ran afoul of one of those bosses who have contributed so much to making his life interesting,—and to whose lives Mr. La Follette has contributed so much of interest and general excitement. The Boss, who lived in Madison, and was known simply as "the Boss," told Bob to desist. Bob told the Boss that he would do nothing of the sort. Therefore, the Boss went after Bob and

International Newsreel photograph

RESEMBLING GENERAL GRANT

This photograph was taken 1890, after La Follette had acquired considerable reputation as a "live wire" in Congress.

International Newsreel photograph

MRS. LA FOLLETTE, WITH A SIGNIFICANT BROOM

It seems to be brand new, and there may be some connection between it and the broom which was a common La Follette symbol during the candidate's pre-nomination campaign.

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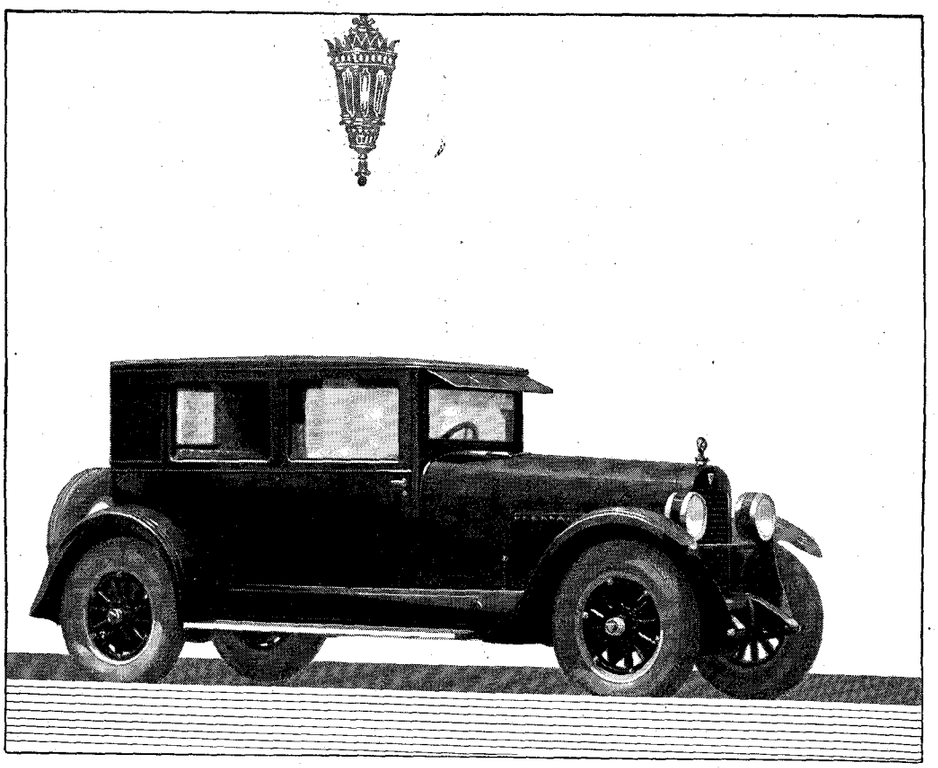
The Improved COACH
on the HUDSON Super-Six



For the First Time in History

Closed Car Comforts at EXACTLY Open Car Cost

Full Size, GENUINE BALLOON Tires

The Easiest Steering and Riding Hudson Ever Built

$1500

Freight and Tax Extra

This Hudson Coach makes history. It is the first closed car ever to sell at exactly open car cost.

And Hudson, alone, can build it. As the largest producer of 6-cylinder closed cars in the world, Hudson exclusively holds the advantages to create this car and this price.

Greatest of all Hudson Achievements

And now full size balloon tires are standard equipment. Do not confuse with "semi-balloon" types. Hudson's are genuine full size balloon tires—33" x 6.20". Compare the difference.

Hudson has not simply "added balloon tires." Both running and steering gear have been especially designed to compensate for the radical differences balloon tires bring.

The result is the easiest steering, most comfortable and steadiest riding Hudson ever built. And braking efficiency is almost doubled.

More than ever, "Closed Car Comforts at Open Car Cost" is the uppermost buying issue. The Coach dominates that position.

In less than three years it revolutionized buying, with closed car comforts for all.

Note how fast it is displacing open cars. Never will their old-time popularity return. And the rate of open car depreciation grows swifter as knowledge of this condition spreads. Consider what a used open car will bring a year from today.

As the wanted type the Coach maintains the highest resale value against the waning desirability of the open car.

So Why Buy an Open Car?

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Bob went after the Boss, and Bob won. He got the nomination on the fifth ballot, and he comments:

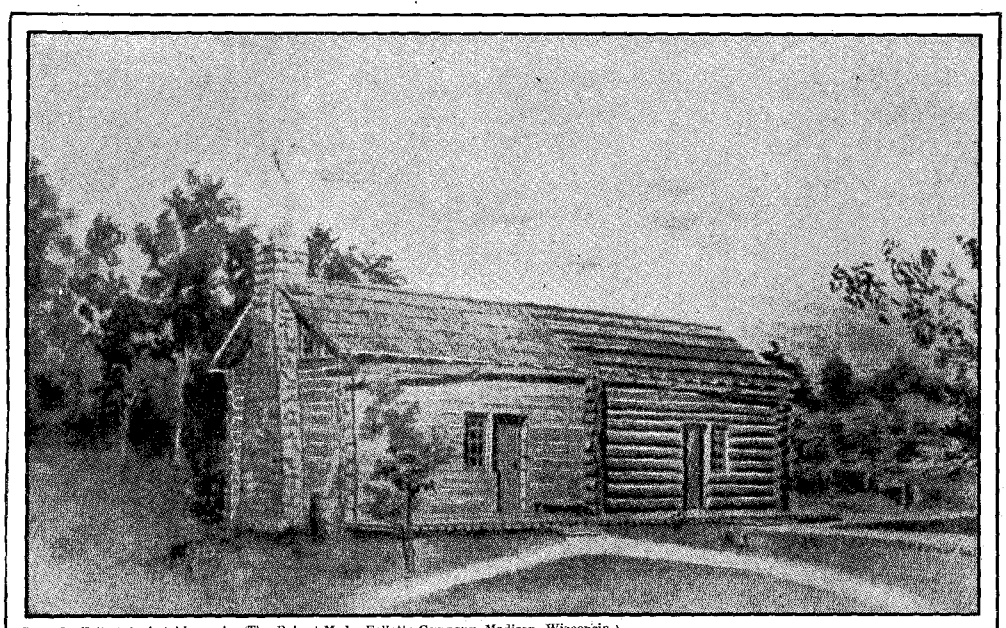
"This failure of his well-oiled machine astonished the Boss beyond measure, and the fight for the nomination was nothing compared with the fight for election. Then, as now, the Boss was quite willing to support the candidate of the opposite party rather than to have his own authority questioned. But the university boys went out and worked tooth and nail for me all over the county—without regard to politics—and I was elected by the narrow majority of ninety-three votes. In January, 1881, I was sworn in as district attorney."

At the end of his second term as district attorney of Dane County, La Follette decided that he would like to go to Congress, but "the Boss," and "the ring" still stood in his way. A representative of this opposition said to him, as reported by Mr. La Follette:

"Young man, you can't go to Congress."

And Bob modestly replied: "I think I can; anyhow I am going to try."

He tried so well that he got both the nomination and the



From La Follette's Autobiography (The Robert M. La Follette Company, Madison, Wisconsin.)

THE LOG CABIN WHERE "FIGHTING BOB" HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING BORN

It is in Primrose, Dane County, Wisconsin, and is the only log cabin, so far as known, that figures in the history of any candidate in the present campaign.

office, and was active there from 1885 to 1891. It was during this time, recalls Mr. La Follette, that the onslaught of certain private interests, which constituted practically a great system of "community of interests," was rapidly getting control of political parties, of the Government, and even of the courts. The Member from Wisconsin fought bosses, lobbyists and attempted bribery. In 1900 he was elected Governor of Wisconsin. Through his personal organ, *La Follette's Magazine*, which he still publishes, he "presented accurately the records of many Senators and Congressmen." And had the satisfaction of "putting more than one bad Senator and Congressman out of business." William Jennings Bryan, tho a Democrat while La Follette was a Republican, came up to Wisconsin to help with the railroad regulatory bill. Mr. La Follette testifies in an earlier "Autobiography," (The Robert M. La Follette Co., Madison, Wisconsin, 1912):

He was witty and eloquent; he appealed to the patriotism of the legislature without regard to party, especially urging the Democratic members to support our measure. He said he was not afraid of Republicans stealing Democratic thunder; that he would be willing to leave all the good Democratic propositions that had ever been advanced out on the porch over night if only the Republicans would steal them and enact them into law.

I had Bryan's speech taken down by a stenographer and circulated it widely in Democratic districts, thus starting a backfire on the Democratic legislators who were doubtful. The result justified the effort. It aided us materially, and when the bill came up for the final vote, it was passed unanimously.

I have always felt grateful to Colonel Bryan for this broad-minded and patriotic action. It showed that his interest in principles was truly uppermost. I first met Bryan near the close of the last session of the 49th Congress. I had been defeated and was going out; he had just been elected and was coming in. He was then a tall, slender, handsome fellow who looked like a young divine. Since then I have met him very often, and have come to feel a strong personal attachment for him. He helped us often during our long fight in Wisconsin when the Democratic machine as well as the Republican machine was opposing the things we stood for. He helped us in *The Commoner* with his support of our campaign for direct primaries. I have brought audiences to their feet by quoting Bryan or by reading from *The Commoner* his words approving our measures.

A personal glimpse of La Follette at this time is given in Mr. Barton's book, "La Follette's Winning of Wisconsin." The writer exclaims:

Who has seen him at a social affair at his own house and not marveled at the manifestation of nervous power exemplified in him! He is seated bolt upright in his chair, perhaps smoking violently under the momentary excitement. His strong face and firm-set jaw fairly radiate intelligence and power. His eyes dance and pierce with dazzling animation. The fingers of his left hand drum the table hard and nervously. As some one tells a story he emphasizes the points with sharp and vivid grunts, more powerfully expressive than the story-teller himself. We said seated in his chair, but no, a lady appears at the door to say good-night and he rises to his feet as by some electric bird-like process which gives the feeling that he had not been seated at all, but had been merely touching his chair.

Unfortunately for romance, La Follette was caught young and civilized. What a pirate or highwayman, what a red-handed ripper and raider, might not this barrel of wildcats have made! What a swashbuckling Dumas hero! But, alas! he is civilized!

The Wisconsin German element, which is behind La Follette, as has been commented on particularly during and since the war, is suggested in this incident, also related by Mr. Barton:

A German-American farmer telephoned Governor La Follette to congratulate him upon an election.

"Tell the boys I appreciate deeply their good work," said La Follette. But tho he repeated these words several times, the farmer could not catch them.

"Vell," shouted the Governor, as a happy thought seized him, "tell de poys dey done tam vell!"

"All right, Pob," came the prompt reply.

An impression of the candidate from the point of view of Clinton W. Gilbert, author of "The Mirrors of Washington," appears in a recent issue of *The Times-Picayune* of New Orleans. Mr. Gilbert, whose unflattering portraits of various Washington celebrities are featured in a recent series of newspaper letters, writes under the date of July 15:

I wrote a personal impression of President Coolidge, the first man to appear on the list of possible occupants of the White House for the four years beginning March 4, 1925. I wish to do as much for Senator La Follette, the second to be named. The face of an old Buddha and the squat figure of one as he sits in his conspicuous Senate seat, he lacks only impassiveness to appear Oriental. The last quality that one would impute to him is impassiveness. There is an Occidental aggressive lift to the head. Most men at his age have bowed a little to time. He bows to nothing. To those who say that he had better spare himself in this campaign, he replies, "I shall be campaigning ten years from now." You might as well tell him to be careful of his enemy, Wall Street, as to consider his other enemy, the flying years. There is an impossible story about his grandfather's riding

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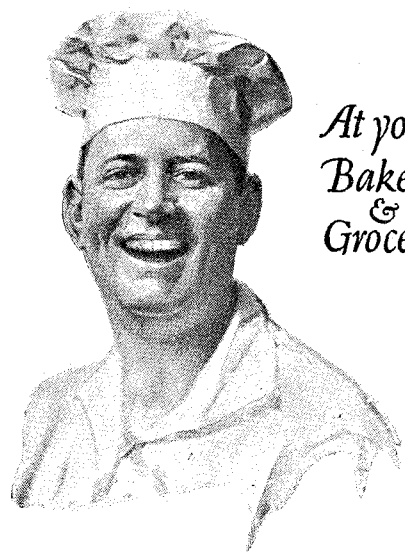
Springfield, Missouri

Made with Sun-Maid Raisins

Every week bakers prepare a special baking of Raisin Bread for Wednesday. They select the best of ingredients. They mix them with the skill of master bakers. Then, to give this baking supreme goodness, they enrich each loaf with the fruitiness and flavor of Sun-Maid Raisins.

Get this finer Raisin Bread on Wednesdays — beautiful, golden loaves generously filled with plump and juicy Sun-Maid Raisins. It is delicious, healthful, nourishing—and so inexpensive. All your family will enjoy it.

To make certain of having it every week, place a standing order with your baker or grocer. Ask him to deliver or reserve a loaf for you each week.



At your Bakers & Grocers

Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including American Bakers' Association, the Retail Bakers' Association of America, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

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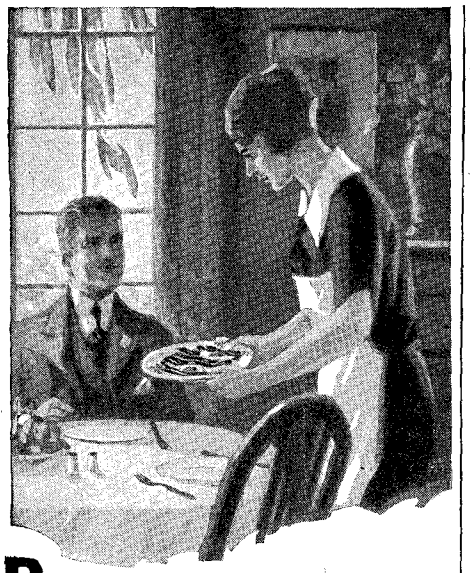

Better breakfasts

NOT necessarily more expensive—but let us have *better* breakfasts! Beech-Nut Bacon every day! For that is the best breakfast to be had, crisp slices of Beech-Nut, sizzling and hot, with the aroma that is tantalizing and the flavor that is actually famous.

Beech-Nut Bacon is also the perfect garnish, delicious and inviting. Sliced—in vacuum-sealed glass jars. A solid bacon without excess moisture. No rinds. Ready to cook. Sold by your dealer. Beech-Nut Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Beech-Nut Sliced Bacon

"You can't mistake the flavor"

Fast express service makes Beech-Nut Bacon in boxes available in the following cities and their suburbs: Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

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BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N. Y.
Please send, without expense to me, the new booklet of suggestions for using Beech-Nut Bacon. (Enclose 10c if you wish us to also send you rack for *baking* Beech-Nut Bacon.)

Name .....
Street .....
City and State .....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

horseback, a pioneer, a thousand miles across the prairies, when more than one hundred years old. You always think of it as you think of the grandson starting out with a new party at nearly seventy.

There is amazing vitality in that thick trunk, that solid body, solid like Roosevelt's, only shorter. The seams in the face do not look as if they had come from the drying up of vital forces, but as if they had been cut into something hard and firm, almost like granite, by experience and suffering. It is the face of a man who has felt too much. And that, I suppose, is the key to the opposition which his name arouses. He has been too serious. He has been too much in earnest in his anger and his zeal, too incorruptible, I don't mean in the financial sense, but too unyielding to the seductions of friendship, of party, of place and of power, a little inhuman in his uncompromisingness, in his stark resistance to the temptation to be a good fellow. The word "radical" sticks to him as it has never stuck to any other of our public men, unjustly, too, I think, because he is radical in his attack, not because he is really radical in his views. If he only had the suavity of Ramsay MacDonald, whom the latest dispatch describes as looking more like a duke than any of the dukes, it might have been easier for him. With his amazing vitality, he ought to have found fun in living as Roosevelt did, and that would have softened the public impression of him, for vitality is the most engaging thing on earth. But he has always borne his burden of progressivism a little too consciously; he has always thrown his shoulders back a little too stiffly; he has never laughed gayly enough to be accepted at his own real worth. One never becomes President to whom you apply the word "too." "Too" makes one the hero of a minority and, perhaps, when history comes to do justice, an admirable figure.

One of the most remarkable things about Mr. La Follette, writes Frederick Boyd Stevenson in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is that "in thirty years he has not raised one laugh!" However, admits Mr. Stevenson:

> A man might do worse.
> But one thing he does—he Fights Back.
> Therefore they call him "Fighting Bob."

Back in 1917 La Follette said:

> "Germany has been patient with us."
> And loyal Wisconsins vowed they would put La Follette out of political business, but there he is still in the same old jumpers.
> But talking about men "looking like Presidents"—
> Why, look at La Follette—
> Physically he is little—some would call him a "runt," but he tries to make up for it by strutting.
> Here, again, the politicians, and perhaps a good many others, will not care to know that he is 69 years old—old enough to know better.
> But the politicians will be interested in learning that Senator La Follette was Governor of Wisconsin for three terms and has been twenty-three years in the United States Senate.
> But that doesn't prove anything.
> Elected under the guise of the Republican Ticket, La Follette has been anything but a Republican. Last year he was looked upon, in several instances, as the Democratic Leader. He enunciated a so-called "Progressive" program on tax-reduction, diametrically opposed to the Mellon Plan. He arranged a combination with Robinson, the Democratic Senate Leader, by which Senator Cummins, regular Republican, was deposed as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and Elison D. Smith a Democrat, was elected in Cummins s place. He combined with Garrett, the Democratic Leader in the House, and Nelson, the La Follette Leader in the House, to remodel the Rules of the House à la La Follette. The Democrats definitely committed themselves to the support of the La Follette program.

THE TEMPORARY LADY MAYOR WHO FIRED SEATTLE'S CHIEF OF POLICE

MAYOR EDWIN J. BROWN, of Seattle, started things by going away to attend the Democratic Convention in New York City. The President of the City Council automatically became acting Mayor. It happened that the President was a woman. It also happened that she had a number of live ideas on how a big city should be run, and a large determination to put her ideas into practise. Mayor Brown, due to unexpected delay in the deadlocked Democratic Convention, was away longer than he had expected to be. In the meantime, the acting lady Mayor fired the Chief of Police and otherwise made things hum. It was the first time in American history that a woman had been in control of a municipality as large as Seattle; and she made such a record, reports a special correspondent of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* who visited her when the excitement was at its height, that numerous Seattleites are in favor of recalling Mayor Brown and putting the temporary lady Mayor permanently on the job. For Mayor Brown, even when busy in New York, found time to telegraph his secretary to have a reappointment order for the fired Chief of Police ready for the mayorial signature as soon as Mr. Brown got back on the job, and appears to have issued a general order, "As you were!" to the perturbed city. However, says the correspondent, Seattle is by no means a unit in obeying the order. The temporary lady Mayor has won a considerable following. She has pep as well as political sagacity, opines the *Eagle* reporter, and he goes on to present this account of her and her doings:

> It was not a native daughter of the wild and woolly West who as acting Mayor of this city while Mayor Brown was at the Democratic Convention cut loose, in such a memorable way, but a transplanted daughter of the effete East. Mrs. Henry Landes, acting Mayor of Seattle, president of the City Council, member of numerous committees and prominent club woman of the Pacific Northwest, is not at all the type that one would ordinarily consider such a precedent breaker should be.
> In her own words, she takes "life as it comes and lets the future take care of itself." Thus it is that this matronly little woman, who for ten days kept one of the

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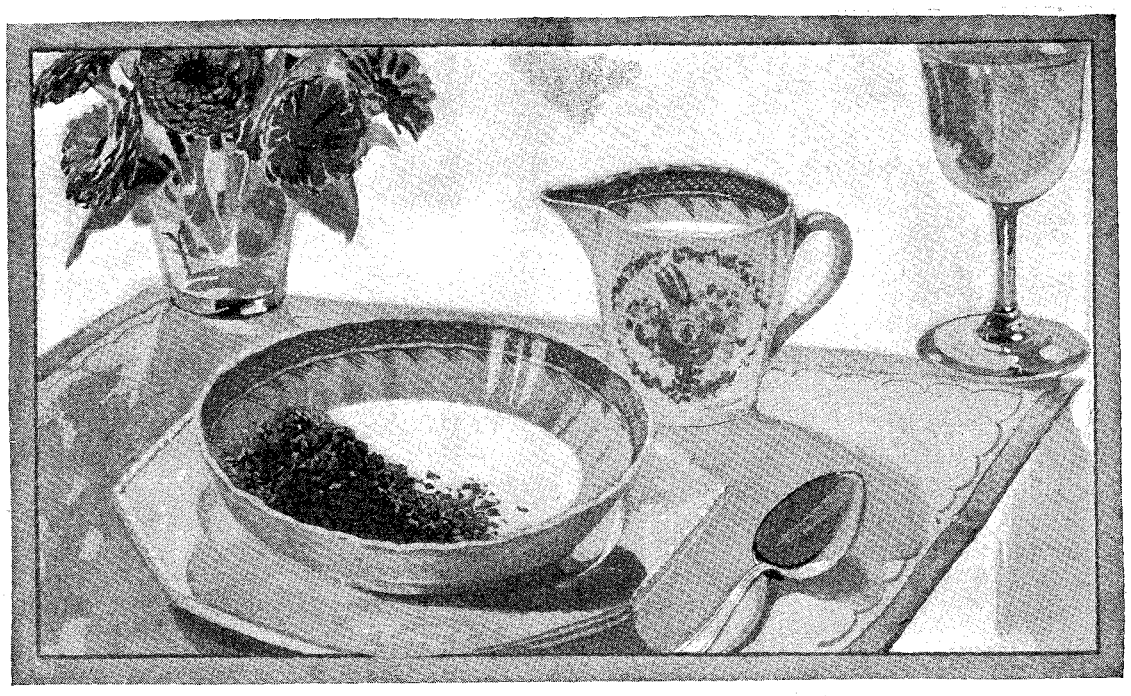

Served with cream or rich milk Grape-Nuts gives you in most delicious form the essentials of a well-balanced ration

It is the *kind* of nourishment you get that determines the way you feel

A DISTINGUISHED DENTIST points out another advantage that Grape-Nuts has for your health: "What I like about Grape-Nuts," he says, "is that it requires good, hard chewing.

"When you eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast you give your mouth regular daily 'setting-up exercises.' Chewing the crisp grains stimulates the teeth and gums, and starts a normal flow of the protective alkaline juices of the mouth glands. This means a clean, healthy mouth, and, in addition, a proper start for the whole digestive process."

In Grape-Nuts is nourishment you daily need in the form your body can digest.

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness," writes a business man. "My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things for breakfast, but I got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food. After using Grape-Nuts for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited me far more than the medicine I had taken before."

Failure of your body to get the nourishment it needs leads to malnutrition—to mental and physical breakdown

Your chief *source* of strength and vitality — your very power to do work — is drawn from the *carbohydrates.* At least one-third of your daily nourishment should come from them. For they supply the energy you need for daily living.

But unless the carbohydrates are prepared right, they may be too hard for your body to digest. Then all their wonderful nourishing power is lost; instead of a benefit they become a burden to your body.

This delicious food is three-fourths carbohydrates—dextrinized

Grape-Nuts is a treasure-house of the carbohydrates you need. These indispensable food-elements make up three-fourths of the content of Grape-Nuts, which is made of wheat and malted barley.

And in Grape-Nuts the carbohydrates have been *dextrinized*—scientifically broken down into just the form that will yield the greatest amount of nourishment to your body.

Renews your strength and vitality

When you eat Grape-Nuts you derive nourishment from your food. And it stimulates chewing—starting digestion as nature planned.

Served with milk or cream—a delicious dish that gives you just the food-elements your body needs.

Eat Grape-Nuts every day. All grocers have it. Hotels and restaurants serve it in individual packages of a single portion. Every package wrapped in waxed paper—Grape-Nuts comes to you always fresh.

FREE—*Sample Offer*

Send today for four of the individual packages —free. Enough Grape-Nuts for four nourishing breakfasts. Free offer also includes book of 101 delicious recipes selected from 80,000 prepared by housewives who regularly serve Grape-Nuts.

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Please send me free trial packages and booklet.

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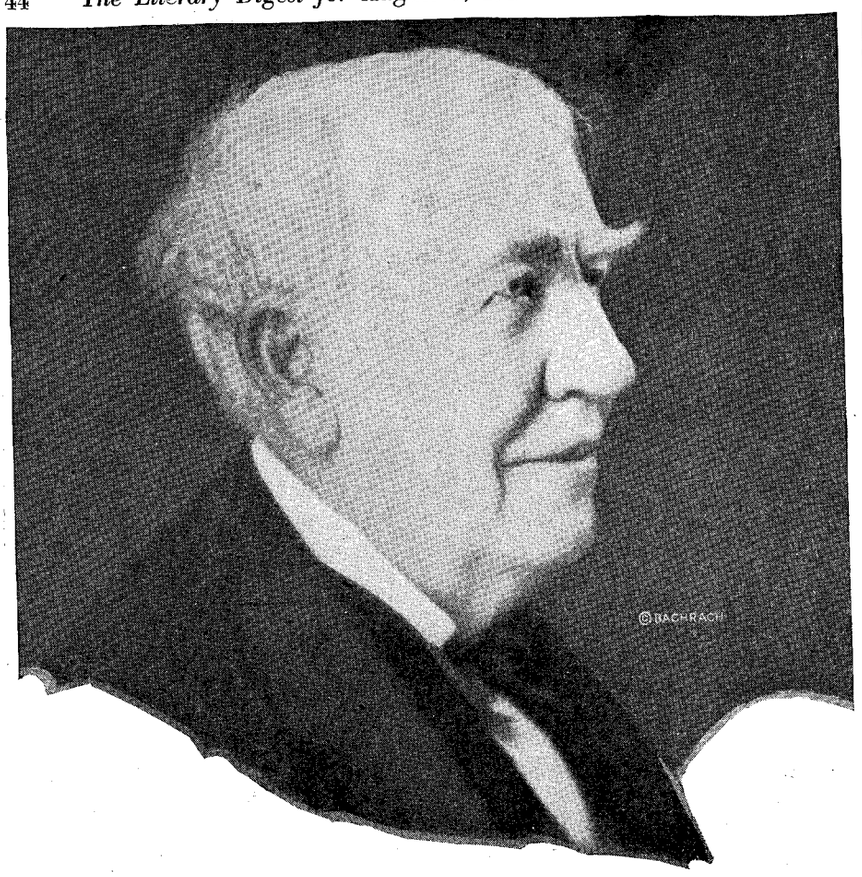

And he has lived to see it

Back in 1885, Thomas A. Edison succeeded in transmitting electricity at 220 volts for one mile—an achievement and a promise.

The promise was fulfilled a few months ago, when electricity at 220,000 volts was transmitted two hundred and forty miles to supply Los Angeles with light and power.

The General Electric Company produces electrical apparatus which makes it possible to transmit power over these great distances and has put electricity into seven-league boots. In its laboratories, scientists are now experimenting with voltages ten times as great as the highest now in use.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

fifteen largest cities of the country in a turmoil, is disposed to regard her work as anything but sensational.

When, in the middle of June, Mayor Edwin J. Brown made up his mind to go East to the Democratic Convention, no one thought that the visit would be provocative of anything more than "honor for His Honor" and a chance for Seattle to say that it had the first lady Mayor of a city its size or larger. Mrs. Landes stept automatically into the office by reason of her position as president of the Council. Then things began to happen.

A "power day" was proclaimed to enable citizens to study referendum and initiative measures which are to be voted upon here soon, and while a few raised their heads and noted that this was unusual, they let it go at that. Then one afternoon the throng on the streets was met with glaring headlines saying that the quiet woman had issued an ultimatum to the Chief of Police that the city police force must be cleaned of all incompetent men. (He had earlier been quoted as saying that at least 100 men on the police force should not be there.)

Lunch-hour workers the following day confronted even more startling news. Having failed to comply with the ultimatum, the big headlines announced, the chief had been fired and a new chief appointed to his place. The next day continued the sensations, when the appointee proved incapable of effecting the desired clean-up, Her Honor made herself chief and called in Claude G. Bannick, a captain and ex-chief, as her assistant.

This accomplished, things began to move faster; patrolmen were either fired or found orders taking on a firm tone that demanded results at once. The wave spread and gay parties found liquor hard to get, favorite bootleggers being unable to sympathize with tales of wo or appreciate higher prices for their brands; lotteries were closed, punch-boards disappeared, and just to help things along a few raids took place with excellent finds resulting.

While all this was being accomplished, however, a three-thousand-mile war started between the absent gentleman Mayor and the temporary lady incumbent. The *Eagle* man records that:

The East began to be heard from as His Honor felt the urge of the Playground of America strong upon him and made plans so as to call for his return to Seattle, wiring at the same time that the deposed chief should take the opportunity for a well-needed rest and vacation and would then have his job back upon the arrival of Mayor Brown.

Mrs. Landes, in her quiet, firm way, kept on her announced plan of action, the papers meanwhile issued screaming headlines to the effect, "Landes Races with Fast Train," "Hell-an'-Maria Man Needed," etc., indicating the trend of her campaign.

The woman in this case, behind the gun, or rather the desk, is a true New Englander, as was hinted earlier. She was born in the little town of Ware, Massachusetts, at a date that was not divulged. She moved to Worcester as a child and made that her home until her marriage in 1894.

While in Worcester Mrs. Landes pursued her education as far as college and then

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attended the University of Indiana with her sister. The latter as a student there met and married David Starr Jordan, afterward president of Leland Stanford University and world-known figure in the promotion of peace. Mrs. Landes herself returned to Worcester to marry Henry Landes of Harvard, class of 1892. Soon after this they removed to Seattle, then hardly more than a village and just recovering from the effect of a fire that practically swept the town out of existence.

During their residence here they have seen the village grow into its present large station, saw the Klondike rush come and go; and as the city grew they grew with it. Mr. Landes became Dean Landes as head of the college of science at the University of Washington here, a position he now occupies; he has also served as president of the university in the absence of that officer. A son and foster daughter enlarged their family. The son, Kenneth, after graduating from the university here, went to Harvard, where he has been for the past three years a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in geology.

As to Mrs. Landes herself, some idea may be gathered from her statements. When asked about her acts during her brief régime in office as Mayor, she said: "There is nothing sensational in my firing the Chief of Police; he really fired himself by talking too much and too indiscreetly. He sat right here in my office and told me that conditions in Seattle were rotten. This was pretty much of a shock to me, as I have always fought for a clean city. When I asked him why he did not correct the admittedly bad state, he became insolent, so I had to fire him."

That was all, and yet to observe the quiet, self-contained woman at the desk with the merry twinkle in her eyes and a smile playing about her mouth at all times, one would imagine her discussing the problems of raising a family, or keeping a house; anything but recounting how she had disposed of the head of the police force summarily when she did not approve of his actions.

Yet under all, there was a firmness that betokened little brooking of opposition when it promised no good to her way of thinking.

She went on: "I fired him to get a man as chief who would not supinely admit a bad state, but who would seek to correct it as best he might." Then followed the very brief tenure of office of Joe Mason, a veteran on the force of thirty years, who said that he could do nothing that former Chief Severyns could not do, and thereby talked himself out of the same job.

Mrs. Landes took over the office of Chief herself through large-hearted motives typical of the woman. She felt that it would imperil the civil service standing of any man on the force to give him the position, and also risk the displeasure of Mayor Brown on his return; so she took the office of Chief to assume the responsibility involved, and named as her assistant C. G. Bannick, a former chief and now a captain in one of the outlying districts. As for results, she said:

"I think there has been a satisfactory demonstration of what can be done toward law enforcement. I do not think Seattle can be closed down completely, but I do believe it is possible to demand a general respect for the law. A few weeks ago an investigator accompanied by some university men found about twenty-five places operating with gambling and other violations of the law. These are now closed.

"When one man asked to get in at a

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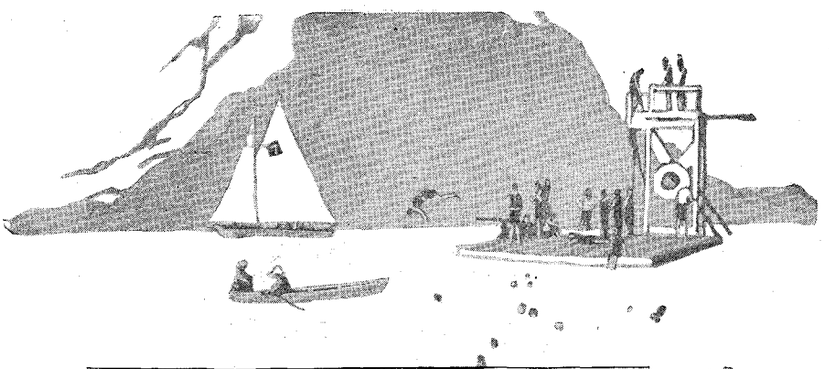

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FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

former Chinese lottery he was told, 'No play to-night.' When he wanted to know why, he was told, 'Police changes.' Personally I would like to go on with the job," she said with a smile.

When asked whether she was emulating General Butler in Philadelphia in her police campaign here, reports the *Eagle* correspondent—

She said that she was not trying out any preconceived notions, but was merely trying to correct what she considered a local condition that she felt existed here and was all too prevalent in many other places in the country at large nowadays.

As for municipal affairs, Mrs. Landes said that she was an enthusiastic backer of the city manager plan of government as the best available type. While it has not yet been tried thoroughly in a city as large as Seattle, she is watching the Cleveland experiment very closely and will advocate it for Seattle as soon as practicable. She does not favor this as a cure-all, because, she says, "The human equation must enter into all plans of government, but it seems to me to guarantee less evil and more good than any other plan."

Her early actions in the Mayor's chair naturally caused the newspapermen to swarm to her office, where they were all met with a smile and were called her boys; she said that they pestered her, but she liked to tease them. She deftly parried all manner of questions as to her future course of action, saying that she wished all such questioners would go fishing until after she got through being Mayor.

She did admit being a bit flustered after firing her Chief of Police, and other arduous duties. When asked whether her becoming Chief of Police meant that she would change offices to the Police Headquarters, she said: "Certainly not. I have plenty to do here." And she put it mildly, for at that time she had no less than seven jobs on her list, being acting Mayor, Police Commander, president of the Council, member of the License Committee, Finance Committee, Public Safety Committee and chairman of the Conference Committee of the Council. More than this she has kept up her club activities and other social engagements.

Mrs. Landes has lived up to her motto of taking her life as it comes. She gradually made her way to a position of first rank in club life of this city, all without conscious effort upon her part. She became president of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs a few years ago in much the same way, and had been reelected to the office when she made her first venture into public life as a candidate for the City Council, because her friends urged her that women were needed in that body. With Kathryn Miracle, she had the distinction of being the first women to be chosen to that body in Seattle, and was carried into office with the highest vote of any of the candidates.

Her fellow members then elected her president of the Council, thereby making her automatically acting Mayor in the absence of Dr. E. J. Brown. Her three-year term as councilwoman already has run two years, and she has no career in public life in view. "I have no fences to keep up," she says, "and no ax to grind, so that I can do what I see fit, free-footed."

While Mrs. Landes may imagine that the

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return of Mayor Brown closed her official connection with the office of Mayor, there are many in Seattle who believe otherwise and are willing to go further in their belief should the occasion be presented. Seattle has seen many things in city government history. It has recalled a Mayor only to reelect him at the next election, it has had all manner of executives, but for the first time it has had a disinterested administration, and that by a woman, and Seattleites may decide to repeat the order in a larger proportion.

A PLEA FOR MORE REPERTORY THEATERS

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, professor of "Contemporary Drama" at Yale for over twenty years, presents a plea for the nationalization of our plays, in the August *International Book Review*.

"Owing to our system," Mr. Phelps states, "which fifty years hence will seem ridiculous, only those living within reach of New York are able to form any notion of the English, Continental or American stage.

"The dramatic situation is as absurd as the practical situation would be if only those living in Detroit were allowed to use automobiles. There is no real reason why every town in the United States should not have a resident stock company in a repertory theater, with the right to produce every new play in the world.

"There is no true reason why Cleveland, St. Louis, and Kansas City should not see the new plays by Shaw, Barrie, and Galsworthy as soon as they appear in London and New York; but so long as the inhabitants of these and other American towns are content to live in the darkness of ignorance, so long will this strange situation continue.

"I believe that Americans are fully as enterprising as Germans, Swedes, Frenchmen, Italians, and others; and as these countries enjoy the advantages of the theater, I think the time will come when America will follow their excellent example. As it is now, Americans outside of New York must content themselves with motion-pictures and with *reading* new plays."

The New Literature.—"I told my son that he was not giving enough attention to the classics," remarked the conscientious parent. "I reproached him for not knowing the difference between the Iliad and the Odyssey."

"Was he properly apologetic?"

"Not at all. He merely said nobody could know everything, and asked me if I knew the difference between crystal receptivity and a neutrodyne."—*Washington Star.*

Which Half?—A speaker at a meeting of a Bible class in Pittsburgh, reports a correspondent, warned his hearers that "the greatest problem confronting the American citizens to-day is whether the nation shall be half drunk or half sober."—*The Churchman.*

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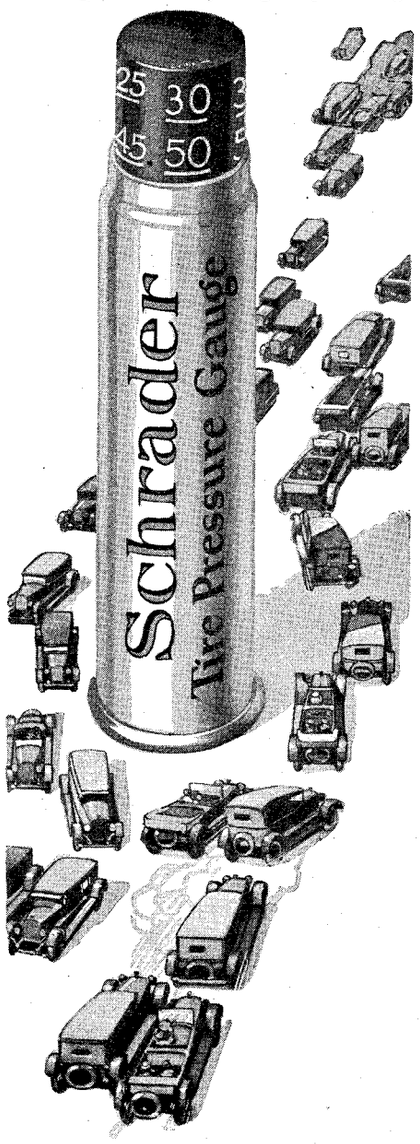

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MOTORING ▾ AND ▾ AVIATION

SOME POINTERS FOR PEOPLE WHO TOUR

TOO many people tour, in the first place, and too many of those take it too hard, suspects the editor of the *Scientific American*, Mr. J. Malcolm Bird, beginning a compendium of advice to motorists who refuse to keep off the road. The roads will, naturally, be crowded with automobiles for the rest of the summer, even more crowded than usual. For the sake of yourself and others, advises Mr. Bird, "don't bite off more than you can chew," remembering always that "the one thing more pathetic than a surly, soul-weary driver is a thoroughly car-sick passenger on a blistering hot day." Automobiles carrying such a combination, it may be presumed, constitute not only an inconvenience, but an active danger to themselves and others. From 4,000 to 5,000 people, at a conservative estimate, are due to be killed on American roads in the next three months. In order not to swell the casualty list more than necessary, motorists are advised to drive with discretion. After looking at the matter of careful driving, Mr. Bird remarks under the head of general conveniences:

When one's itinerary leaves the marked roads, one must rely upon a judicious combination of maps, questions, and country finger-posts. The recipe works only if the ingredients are mixed in the correct proportions; also, it is necessary that the map be correct, the finger-posts legible, and the roadside informer himself properly informed.

A DAY'S PLEASURE

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

Last summer I met an amusing attempt to drive exclusively by map. The man was touring New England, for the first time. His map extended from New York to Montreal and Halifax, all on a sheet which, completely unfolded, could be spread on one's knees. The major roads were indicated by red lines—to scale, they must have been at least twenty miles wide. Of course there could be no attempt to show more than starting and terminal points, with the larger towns en route. The victim was trying to get from Bar Harbor to Prospect Ferry—a complicated run of some forty miles, with numerous puzzling junctions. All his map was good for was to tell him that you *could* drive from Bar Harbor to Prospect Ferry. He had been through ten days of similar distress, all over Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; he hadn't yet discovered where the trouble lay.

There are maps whose scale is large enough and whose execution is detailed enough to show all the roads. On such a map, the line that represents your route bears a distinct physical correspondence to the road as it unfolds before your eye. Each crossing, junction or prominent turn

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is present and recognizable, so that you can follow the chart through each and know at all times exactly where you are. Then there are maps whose scale is not large enough for this, or whose execution is not detailed enough. Such a map is of no slightest value other than as a list of the towns through which you are to pass; and it would be more convenient to draw up such a list in tabular form, leaving at home the bulkier map with its annoying folds. There is no middle ground: the map that gives the shape of the road, you can drive by; the map that doesn't, you can't.

For clear representation of road-shapes, the best maps are those of the United States Geological Survey. You can get, free, from the Director of the Survey, index maps of any States in which you are interested, showing what sections of these States are covered by published maps. You can order these maps, by section name, at six cents apiece in quantities of fifty or more. You will get them about ten days after you mail your order; so if you want them, write for the index maps a month before your tour starts.

These maps are large, and they come to you flat. If you fold them, you must give three folds each way to bring them to a reasonable size; and this makes them awkward to handle on the road. It is also difficult to carry them in such way that, on running off the edge of one section, you can at once pick up the adjoining section. And they make no distinction between good and poor roads—any road is a road, and that's the end of it.

But there are times, of course, when, in spite of everything, the wandering automobilist is forced to ask his way of people met along the road. "Now I suppose," continues Mr. Bird:

You wouldn't drive off the ferry at Jersey City, and ask the traffic cop the way to San Francisco. But my Bar Harbor acquaintance met me under circumstances that did not reveal me as a motorist, and he asked me the way to Boston—a cold 300 miles away. And I have heard a tourist on country roads in the hills of eastern Ohio ask a farmer "which turn for Chicago?"

What you must have to avoid doing this sort of thing is something already mentioned—a list of the towns through which you expect to drive. I could multiply examples out of my own experience, all going to clinch the point that when you know the next town by name, you can always get directed to it; and when you don't, you usually are quite unable to convey to your would-be informer any idea at all of where you want to go. But the thing is so obvious, once it is pointed out, that I shall save the space which the examples would take up.

Even if you should run into somebody who could give you directions covering the next fifty miles, don't let him do it. Take from him only what you are sure you will be able to remember; when this runs out, ask again. If you try to take your information in bigger bites, you will find that the other fellow's ideas, and yours, do not agree as to which junctions are puzzling and which are not. You will also find that, if there are five in your party, and if you let your informant tell you about more than the next two turns, two minutes after you leave him you will have exactly five versions of what he told you. Did he say five miles east, a short distance right to the first turn, and then north on the turnpike; or was it the next turn right on

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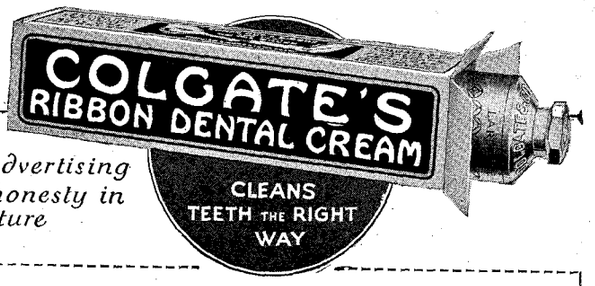

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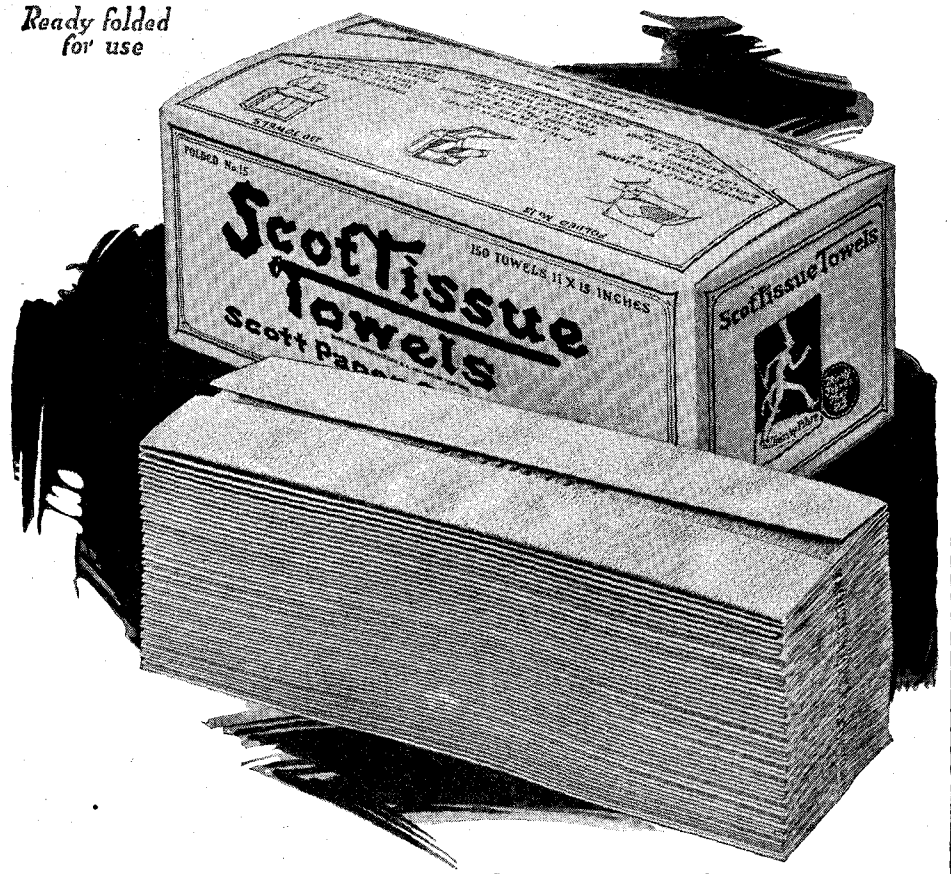

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the pike, five miles north, and then go east? Nobody knows. But everybody is certain that he does know; so that you have the makings of (1) an elegant scrap, and (2) one touring party, hopelessly lost in a foreign land.

All this has to do with the details of keeping on one's route. If the route was well chosen in the first place, the difficulties of keeping on it will be minimized; if not, they will be at a maximum. A good choice depends first, last and all the time upon adequate information. There are organizations that specialize in such information, but most of them are on a membership basis, and if you are entitled to their service, you know it and know how to get it. Outside membership services, your best bet lies with automobile editors of the better papers in the commercial metropolis of your home section, and in the very largest of the cities through which you pass. What these gentlemen don't know, they can very quickly tell you where you can find. They will probably refer you frequently to Chambers of Commerce, where there is often a bright young secretary with a vast fund of very specific data about roads for many miles. Lay out your route in a very general way yourself; get more specific information as you pass through cities of good size, covering in a general way the route to the next such city; then, by using road signs and maps and inquiring your way along the road, make the jump from each village to the one that your map or your information indicates to be next. But be wary of the garage-man's information.

On the older-established, marked and named routes much of this is unnecessary. But the instant you get off of these it becomes vital. The best passage between given points will vary from month to month and often from week to week. Everything depends upon conditions of weather and of road construction, and upon whether bridges are in or out. The time you spend in pursuit of this information will come back to you with interest in the delays and retracings avoided.

If city driving constitutes less than 5 per cent. of your time, and comprises less than 1 per cent. of mileage, says Mr. Bird, it will provide at least 50 per cent. of your troubles. For, in the city:

There are more rules than in the open country; more of them are likely to be unfamiliar to you; your infraction of them is more noticeable; there is greater risk to you and to others when you thus infringe.

What are you going to do about the standing trolley? What are the local speed limits; and are they absolute or discretionary? Are you going to get reprimanded for something that is perfectly regular at home—as I was the other day for moving over upon the trolley track, in the complete absence of cars and safety zones, to get around a truck that was lumbering up the street at eight miles an hour? (If I were to confess that I once got myself all but arrested for driving to the *right* of a traffic post, residents of Philadelphia would perhaps be my only readers to appreciate that I had not committed a misprint.) Are the local police tolerant toward strangers who don't know the local rules, or are they inclined

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to be nasty about it? What about turning to the left—do you cut the officer short, or drive around him, or wander in a graceful three-quarter circle all over the territory common to the two streets (perhaps you have never been in Columbus, Ohio), or are you forbidden to turn left at all? What happens to you if you strike the wrong combination here, or if you miss a one-way sign that is totally different in size, shape, color and location from those you are used to? Just how serious are the complications and how great the delay and expense if a "foreign" driver gets himself arrested for something that, with a "home" driver, would involve only a summons or a punched ticket?

My own recipe for driving in a strange city is to pick out a home driver—a fairly enterprising one, preferably a taxi-driver—and follow behind him as long as he continues to go my way. Until he is passed through a policed corner and I am held up, or until he turns off my route, I do as he does, and am then fairly safe against anything other than a speed violation. When he loses me or I him, I look for another of the same sort. With this, plus the further precaution of examining the neighborhood for restrictive signs before parking and placing your car parallel with the others that are parked in adjoining spaces, you are pretty likely to keep out of trouble. My Philadelphia *faux pas*, to which I refer parenthetically in the previous paragraph, arose when I was obliged to lead a traffic wave through an eccentrically governed intersection.

The average driver, however, does a lot more city work than he needs to do. In many cases it isn't to be avoided; through a city of twenty-five or fifty thousand there is usually only one practicable route. Cities of 100,000 or more, on the other hand, frequently offer sights that you want to see, or give you the first opportunity of a week to put up at a first-class hostelry. But when you are going right past them, as is perhaps more often the case, you will always find a way around the city's congested zone, which will probably lie through better streets than the blazed trail through the business center. If you seek such a by-pass and follow it, you will not merely speed your own passage, but you will also contribute to the lightening of the traffic jam for those who must go down into the city.

Traffic in the cities of major rank is heavy at all times. Traffic in the territory surrounding them is at its height on Sundays and holidays. If it is at all possible for you to do so, lay out your driving schedule so that you shall not come within fifty miles of any of these cities on a Saturday afternoon, a Sunday, a holiday, or a late afternoon preceding a holiday. The cities to which this caution particularly applies are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and, perhaps worst of all, Detroit. The closeness of New York and Philadelphia makes practically the entire State of New Jersey fall in the proscribed area; and there might profitably be included Massachusetts east of the Connecticut River, with all Rhode Island and Connecticut. You tour for pleasure; and you won't get much of it in this territory on these days.

One more point occurs to me as I read proof on the above. When you look forward to an early start next morning, make sure not only that the garage where you place your car is open at the desired hour; but equally that you get a berth from which your bus can be extricated without half an

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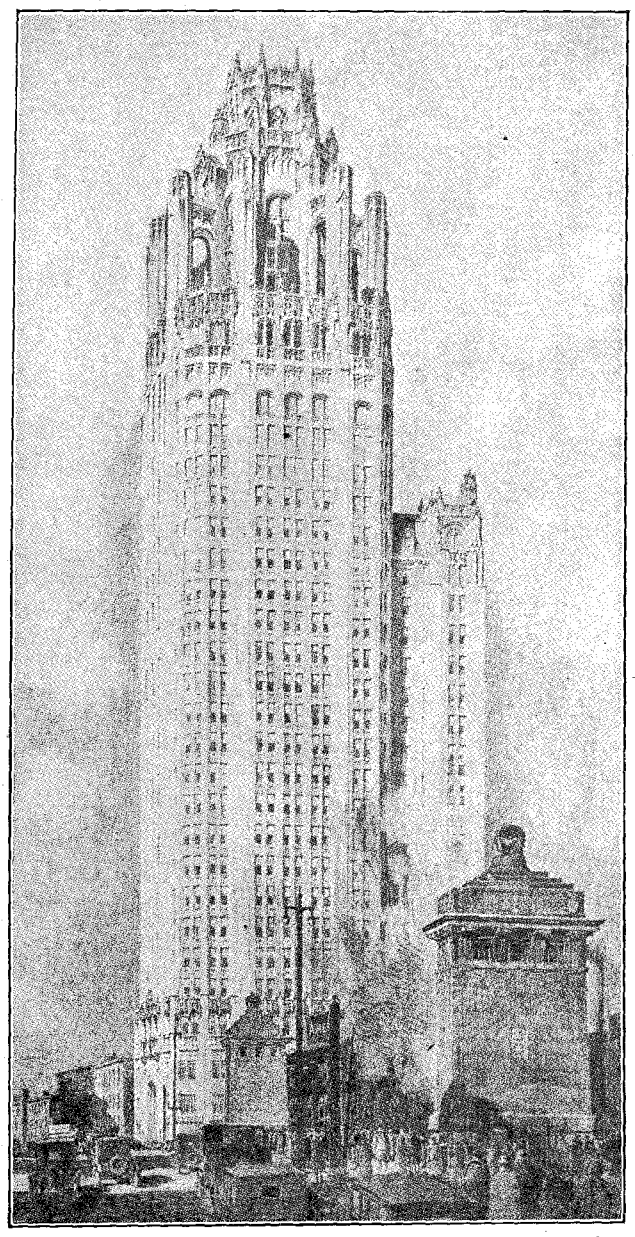

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

hour's shuffling about of later arrivals. If necessary, the garage man will leave your car in the street until a late hour, and put it in for you, on top of the others rather than under them.

Just another point, look over your car before starting out on the day's run. It takes but a few minutes to look over the tires, the water in the radiator, the oil in the crank-case—and the gas supply. It seems needless to suggest these things, yet there are motorists who will go day after day without ever thinking of anything else but the gas tank. There is no better time of going over the car in this superficial manner than early in the morning, just before starting out on the day's run, and little things which do require attention will be attended to then and there; whereas, during the day, while on the road, those same things are apt to be neglected not only for want of immediate garage facilities but also for lack of necessary time. Remember, on an automobile tour the all-important consideration is the car itself, and it should come in for proper attention.

DODGING STORMS IN AN AIRSHIP

DODGING storms, either hurdling them as in the case of a small thunder-shower, or diving through them, when they do not seem to be too violent, or circling around the edges, promises to become one of the chief outdoor sports, if big dirigible ships of the air develop and multiply as it now seems probable they will. The whole science of weather-predicting has already taken on a new importance, thanks to the air-navigators of to-day. The dirigibles are quite as much controlled by the weather man on the ground, it appears, as by the officers in the pilot room, and the weather forecasters in the country may "swell out their chests with importance," as a flying officer puts it, for on them depends very largely the successful navigation of the air by all lighter-than-air flyers. The airship can not very well come down or anchor except in comparatively quiet air, explains the flying-man, Lieut. F. W. Reichelderfer, writing in *The Aeronautical Digest*. When in the air, according to the Lieutenant:

An airship moves as part of the air, and except for gusts it is subjected to a relative wind which is no greater in a gale than in a flat calm. Except for gusts it "feels" only the wind caused by its own movement through the air. The more violent weather conditions which might prove dangerous, such as torrential rains, hail, lightning or the winds of thunder-storms, tornadoes, or hurricanes can be avoided by the ship. When such conditions as these are of wide extent they appear on the weather map in time for the ship to be given warning. It can make a detour of several hundred miles if necessary to pass by them. When the conditions are local they can be spotted by the meteorologist on the ship in time for him to give advice so that the ship can change its course to avoid the dangerous conditions.

It appears, therefore, that the forecasting problems of the rigid airship would not

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be difficult if the ship could remain in the air for a sufficiently long period. But, sooner or later—in two or three days, or a week—it must return to a mooring-mast or a hangar to refuel and take on supplies. Then the ship must have comparatively quiet weather conditions. Since it exposes an enormous surface to the pressure of the wind it is very difficult to manage near the surface of the ground when the wind is strong or gusty. It must leave and enter its hangar in light winds or in a calm.

When leaving for a flight, the commander of an airship must be sure that he may return to the hangar and find winds light enough for him to moor or house the ship before his fuel supply is exhausted. If he has a choice of several mooring-masts or hangars distributed over the country a few hundred miles apart, the weather problem is simpler. There will practically always be sufficient time when weather conditions are favorable for landing at one or another of the hangars, and he may start off on a few days' cruise with less regard for the weather during the period. But when he has only one hangar to return to the time must be carefully chosen with regard to weather conditions at the termination of the flight. Like the ocean liner, the airship can not make its moorings during high winds, and, unlike the liner, the airship is not always able to lie to for a sufficient length of time to await favorable weather.

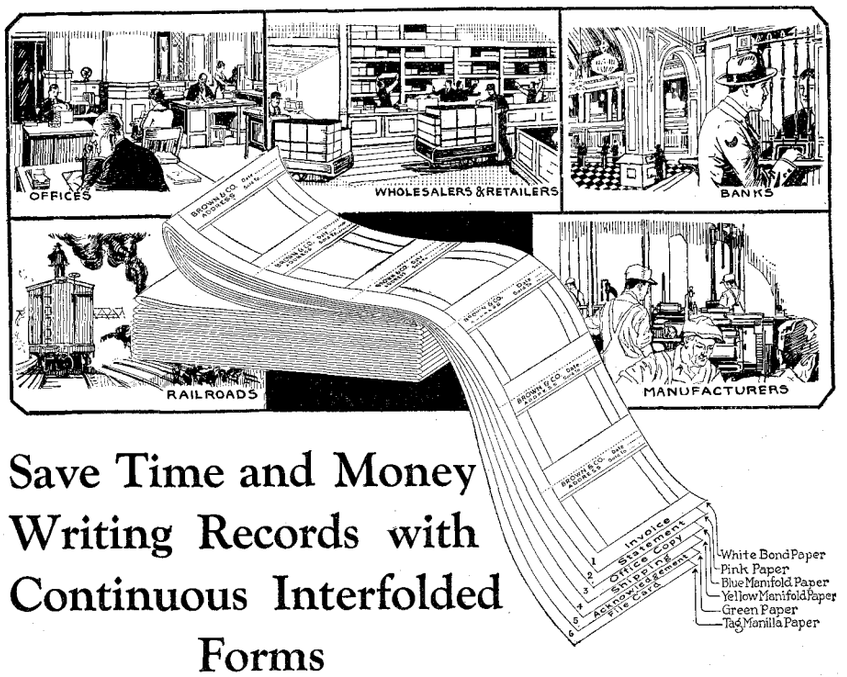
The Germans have had much to do with the development of rigid airships. Altho they have called on the meteorologist to a large extent, they have profest to be more or less independent of the weather. The British, on the other hand, have recognized the importance of weather in the operation of the airship. The work of British meteorologists in airship operation is nothing less than remarkable. They have built up a reputation among airship men that has been reflected on many occasions.

When, in 1921, a detachment of United States Naval Officers was stationed in England in connection with the airship *ZR-2*, says the Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer of this detachment was so imprest with the proficiency of the British airship meteorologists that he wrote officially to naval authorities recommending that steps be taken to develop a service within the Fleet to furnish information similar to that given to British airship bases. This detailed information was to be used to supplement the advices broadcasted by continental weather bureaus. To emphasize the proficiency of airship meteorologists in furnishing details of local weather conditions:

He told how their forecasts were used not only for operating airships but also to avoid being caught by a shower on the golf links.

A story which he relates illustrates the point. The details of the story may be old to some of you. He tells that one morning a group of officers asked the meteorologist how weather would be for a game of golf that afternoon. The reply was "Quite all right, but at five o'clock you will have a shower." The golfers went out for their game and along late in the afternoon the shower arrived. One of the party looked at his watch and found the hands pointing at 4:55. With the remark that he could not depend upon the watch any more, he set it ahead to five o'clock.

A more plausible incident occurred



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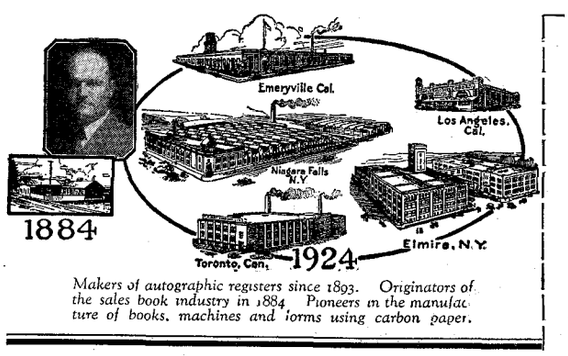

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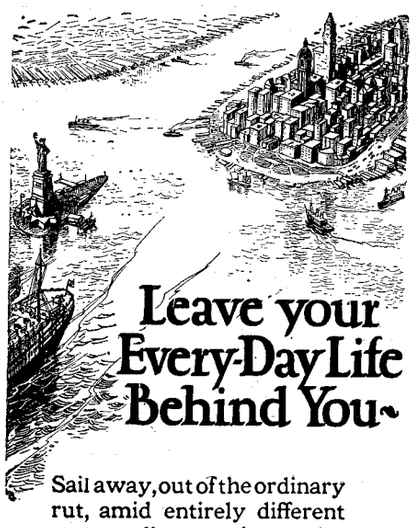

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
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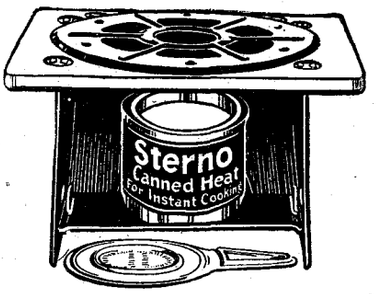
during a flight of the *R-34*, the airship which made the transatlantic voyage in 1919. The *R-34* had been ordered to make a trip from England to some place in Austria and return. During the trip to Austria a fine display of cirrus clouds appeared in the sky. After some study of them, the ship's meteorologist, who was an expert in cloud signs in the region of the British Isles, became alarmed. This type of cirrus told him that a disturbance was approaching from the North Atlantic. He advised the commander of the airship to return to England at once. The commander reminded him of their orders to make a certain objective in Austria. Because of unusual interference the ship was unable to get into radio communication with the British Air Ministry and obtain instructions. The meteorologist stood firm in his advice and the ship was turned back. She came to the North Sea by way of Denmark where a British war vessel informed them by searchlight blinker that the Air Ministry had been trying to recall the ship for twelve hours. It was supposed that the Germans also had warning of the approaching disturbance and purposely set up an interference on the radio. The ship put on full speed and landed in England that evening. A few hours later a gale hit the British Isles and blew for three days. It is unlikely that the ship could have survived the storm away from her hangar.

The *R-34* was wrecked a year or two later because of delay in complying with weather advices. There are many incidents in the history of British operation of airships similar to the trip to Austria. The recent case of the loss of the French airship *Dixmude* in the Mediterranean shows the necessity of accurate weather advices. Unquestionably the ship would have returned safely to her hangar if the storm had not been encountered. It seems that any one of three provisions might have avoided the loss. First, she might have been warned before the start that weather conditions were not favorable for a long endurance flight; second, if the advance warning before the start was impracticable, more efficient radio communication would have made it possible to warn her of the storm in time to avoid the worst of it; third, if she had had a choice of mooring-masts or hangars she could have landed and refueled at a base outside of the storm area.

The weather advices required for airship, we are told, may be considered as consisting of general forecasts and local forecasts. The general forecasts, such as are published by the Weather Bureau, are necessary in planning the flight as a whole. In addition to these forecasts, says the writer:

Detailed information of local conditions is required. Such information can not be readily furnished from a distant forecast center. In most cases it can be given only by a meteorologist at the airship base, who is thoroughly familiar with local conditions. He must tell when wind and weather will be favorable for the ship to leave the hangar and for her to return. On long voyages he must go with the ship so that his knowledge of weather indications will



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be available in case of a change in conditions during the voyage.

In the Navy this more or less specialized meteorological information is furnished through an aerological organization which has observatories at important air stations and with the aircraft squadrons of the fleet. The activities of this organization do not duplicate the work of the Weather Bureau. The published advices of the Weather Bureau are utilized to their fullest extent. The function of aerologists of the naval air service is to furnish the local data and the special advices required by aviation units which can not be supplied from a distant meteorological office. The more or less detached nature of naval activities makes it impossible to rely entirely upon a centralized weather forecasting service ashore.

Some time before the airship *Shenandoah* began operating from Lakehurst, arrangements were completed for an extensive weather service to insure her safe operation. Lakehurst has a large aerological observatory equipped with latest standard meteorological instruments. The office carries on a daily routine similar to a Weather Bureau office. During the day hourly observations of weather conditions are made and recorded. Weather signals are received in code and complete weather maps are drawn twice daily. The Weather Bureau general forecasts are received less than an hour after they are prepared. The Lakehurst observatory supplements these with a detailed forecast of local conditions for the airship.

AUTOMOBILES IN AMERICA, 15,523,898

A CHECK-UP on the passenger-cars and trucks registered in the United States on July 1, 1924, reveals the astounding total of more than fifteen and one-half million motor vehicles at present "on the job" in these United States—exclusive of Alaska and territorial possessions. In the rest of the world, according to the most recent figures, there are only about 3,000,000 cars, so that about 88 per cent. of the total number of automobiles are in the United States. Among the States, California has at last passed New York, and now ranks first in the number of registered cars. In the United States as a whole, the present figures mean that there is one motor vehicle for every 7.2 Americans, enough so that, counting on a little extra assistance from trucks, everybody, including men, women and children, could, probably, take a motor ride at the same time. The survey, undertaken by Automotive Industry, and recapitulated in *Motor Age* (Detroit), shows that:

There was an increase of 2,475,770 or 19 per cent. over July 1, 1923. Trucks which had represented 10 to 11 per cent. crept up to 12.3 per cent. of the total. There is one motor-vehicle for every 7.2 persons in the United States.

Fees paid in the first six months of 1924 amounted to $195,821,622, an increase of approximately $45,000,000 over the first six months of 1923; and, in round numbers, $5,000,000 more than was paid during the twelve months ending December 31, 1923.

The number of motorcycles registered has declined consistently since 1919. Totaling

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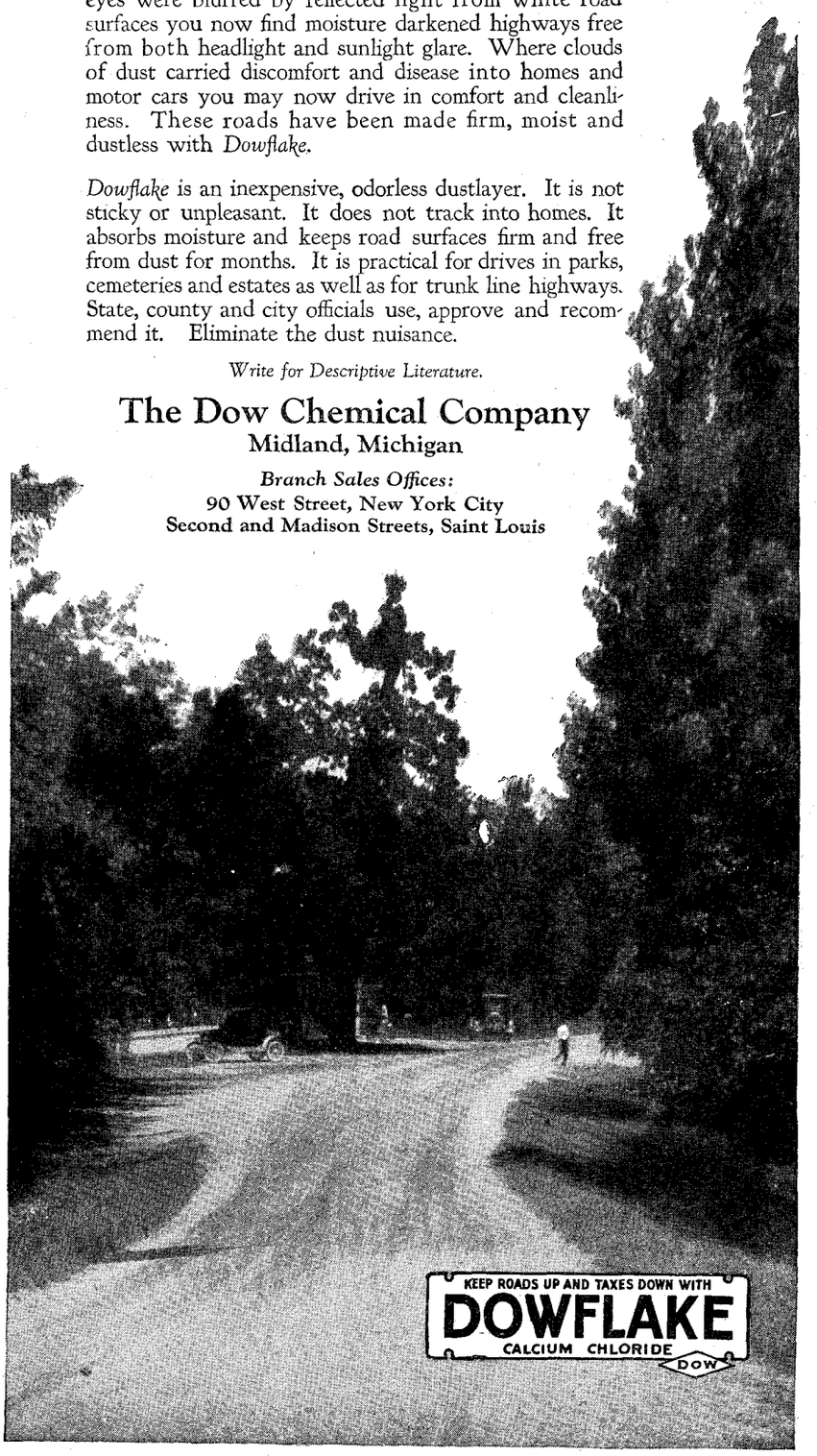

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Woman Taken in Adultery
The Burgomaster
Man with a Cap
Hendrikje Stoffels
Portrait of Old Man
Syndics of Cloth Merchants' Guild
On front cover: Philips Lucasz

By Sir Joshua REYNOLDS 1723-92

Great English artist. In the Reynolds "Gems of Art" volume, by Frank Rutter, are reproduced nine of Sir Joshua's greatest pictures:

The Strawberry Girl
Mrs. Nesbit with a Dove
Heads of Angels
Infant Samuel at Prayer
Love Me, Love My Dog
Lady Cockburn and Children
Mrs. Hoare with Infant
Age of Innocence
On front cover: Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse"

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Girl Leaning on Hand
The Listening Girl
The Milkmaid
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Prayer
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Orlando Pursuing the Fata Morgana
On front cover: For He Had Great Possessions

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

240,000 on December 31 of that year, they now number only 126,366, a decrease of almost 50 per cent. in less than five years.

In the face of these constantly decreasing numbers, Massachusetts showed a gain of 3,023 motorcycles, and Connecticut followed with an increase of 1,158. To offset this, California showed a loss of 1,692, Pennsylvania a loss of 1,524, and Wisconsin a loss of 1,315.

While passenger-car and truck figures from July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, show a gain of 19 per cent., the period from December 31, 1923, to July 1, 1924, does not record nearly so good a showing. The increase was only 301,240 for the six months.

This small gain is doubtless to be explained in several ways. The tremendous volume of purchases which were made in the fall and early winter of 1923, the long, cold spring of this year, and the feeling of uncertainty which has predominated in business over a period of months all have had their effect on car sales.

At the end of the first six months of 1924 there remained only eleven States and the District of Columbia, which had not passed the 100,000 mark, namely: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

The total registration figures for December 31, 1922, show that there were at that time seventeen States and the District of Columbia, which had fewer than 100,000 passenger-cars and trucks. On July 1, 1923, there remained sixteen States and the

AUTO REGISTRATION STATISTICS AS OF JULY 1, 1924

States	Total Registrations of Cars and Trucks	Passenger Cars	Trucks
Alabama	133,309	118,378	14,931
Arizona	49,161	42,536	6,625
Arkansas	116,865	103,602	13,263
California	1,180,800	1,015,024	165,776
Colorado	187,675	174,677	12,998
Connecticut	185,763	156,621	29,142
Delaware	35,000	51,000	4,000
District of Columbia	75,401	66,912	8,489
Florida	170,000	136,000	34,000
Georgia	175,100	132,500	22,600
Idaho	63,268	56,481	6,787
Illinois	986,480	862,452	124,028
Indiana	581,575	508,831	72,744
Iowa	569,358	531,662	37,696
Kansas	361,031	327,207	33,824
Kentucky	214,000	192,000	22,000
Louisiana	143,000	121,000	22,000
Maine	105,061	89,263	15,798
Maryland	175,718	165,636	10,082
Massachusetts	561,836	481,598	80,238
Michigan	765,044	692,090	72,954
Minnesota	462,777	429,627	33,150
Mississippi	114,070	102,663	11,407
Missouri	477,056	430,621	46,435
Montana	69,100	61,100	8,000
Nebraska	276,592	250,592	26,000
Nevada	15,995	12,500	3,495
New Hampshire	64,370	56,770	7,600
New Jersey	435,894	338,133	97,761
New Mexico	38,275	30,100	5,173
New York	1,169,145	963,564	205,581
North Carolina	285,000	260,000	25,000
North Dakota	102,824	100,000	2,824
Ohio	1,160,000	999,300	160,700
Oklahoma	295,000	275,000	20,000
Oregon	161,739	149,647	12,092
Pennsylvania	1,088,387	931,465	156,922
Rhode Island	78,413	64,145	14,268
South Carolina	139,245	125,964	13,281
South Dakota	127,400	117,812	9,588
Tennessee	165,170	147,000	18,170
Texas	661,949	614,043	47,906
Utah	67,133	5,784	8,349
Vermont	52,614	49,053	3,561
Virginia	229,784	197,052	32,732
Washington	290,438	227,015	63,423
West Virginia	151,222	133,572	17,650
Wisconsin	474,063	429,784	44,279
Wyoming	37,800	33,700	4,100
Totals	15,523,898	13,614,476	1,909,422

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...LBRARY ...Springfield, Mass.

District of Columbia, which had a total registration of less than 100,000.

In the period from July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, the number of States which had less than 100,000 total registrations had decreased to twelve and the District of Columbia. In other words, five of the sixteen States which had registrations ranging from Nevada with 12,766 to North Dakota with 99,000 on July 1 of last year have gone over the top with more than 100,000 motor-vehicles in operation.

To put it in terms of percentage and disregarding the District of Columbia, approximately 35.5 per cent. of the States showed total registrations under the hundred thousand mark at the end of 1922; this had decreased to 33 per cent. on July 1, 1923; and on July 1 of this year, over a period of twelve months, had still further decreased from 33 to 23 per cent.

California, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania stand well above the million mark in the order given. Illinois, which had 986,490 registrations on July 1, is first on a list of six States whose registration is above 500,000 but under 1,000,000, and there are twenty-seven States whose registrations range between 100,000 and the half-million mark.

In other words, there are now thirty-seven States which individually have from 100,000 to more than one million motor-vehicles, five more than there were at this time last year.

The largest gain recorded over December 31, 1923, in numbers was made by the State of Ohio, with an increase of 91,300. Thirteen States showed an increase of more than 10,000.

The largest percentage gain was made by the State of Massachusetts, 18 per cent., 85,686 in number and second only to Ohio. Following it were Delaware with a gain of 16.8 per cent., North Carolina with a gain of 15.1 per cent., and Washington and New Mexico with gains of 11.2 and 11.1 per cent. respectively.

For the period of the twelve months from July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, California showed the greatest numerical gain, 249,190. It was followed by New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan with more than 100,000 additional registrations each.

Every State shows as increase for the twelve months ending July 1, 1924. The District of Columbia alone shows a loss, which may be accounted for by the confusion in registration figures which has existed there.

Stray Wolf Explains.—Stray Wolf, an Oklahoma Indian who had become rich in oil, bought an expensive automobile and soon had an accident on the public highway. Limping and somewhat bruised, he came into the local salesroom, carrying a pocketful of money. He wanted another car and explained the loss of his original purchase in this way: "Drive out big red car. Buy moonshine. Take drink. Step on gas. Trees and fence go by. Pretty soon big bridge come down road. Turn out to let bridge go by. Bang! Car gone. Gimme 'nother."—*Christian Advocate* (*New York*).

Raising the Ante.—She—"A penny for your thoughts."

Mr. Staylate—"I was thinking of going."

Her Father (at head of stairs)—"Give him half a dollar, Viola—it's worth it!"—*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

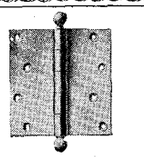
Out of 10,000 here are Sixteen

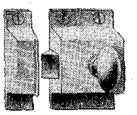
Do you know what they are?

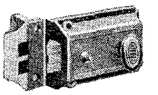
YOU'LL find them at your Corbin dealer's. He carries them in stock for you—the little things in hardware that "keep your house in order."

He doesn't know when you'll need them—nor do you But when you do, there they are.

Look over these 16 of the 10,000 items of *good* hardware Corbin makes. Then you'll know more about the service a Corbin dealer can give you.


Corbin Butts never "jam" nor squeak. Cast in bronze, brass and iron—they last.

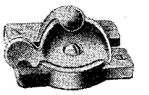

Corbin Catches for every kind of door are willing servants too.

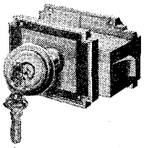

There is no better guide to security than Corbin on a Night Latch.

Smooth edges and plenty of finger room in Corbin Drawer Pulls

The beauty of a Corbin Door Knocker charms you and your guest.

One of 107 styles of Bolts made by Corbin—each an example of good hardware.

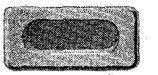

The Corbin Sash Fastener accepts its responsibility cheerfully.

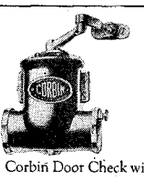

The Corbin Unit Lock whose key-hole comes to meet you—exclusive with Corbin.

Even Door Stops deserve to be *good* hardware, and are—when Corbin made.

A Lock Set is always *good* hardware when it bears the name Corbin.

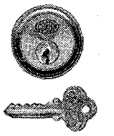
A Corbin Door Holder never fails to hold down its job *Good* hardware? —certainly


This is a Corbin Sash Lift—a popular member of the *good* Hardware family


The Corbin Door Check will tame unruly doors, end slamming and drafts.

Nowadays one hangs his best clothes on the best Hooks—Corbin's.

Windows are certain of an "easy rise" on Corbin Sash Pulleys.


See that name Corbin! Be sure of that and you're sure of a Cylinder Lock

WHEN you are in need of any one of the 16 or the 10,000 visit the Corbin dealer first. It will save your shopping steps. His store is *good* hardware headquarters, whatever your needs may be. Write for our booklet "Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware."

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

P. & F. CORBIN
SINCE 1849
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor

CORBIN

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
New York Chicago
Philadelphia

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Is Seeing Believing?

Mr. Fischler checked up on his eyes and was satisfied.

Most Edgeworth is sold by word of mouth—one happy smoker will pass the good word along to some less fortunate brother, and a new Edgeworth "fan" is born.

Sometimes, however, the human voice plays no part in the spread of Edgeworth popularity.

Witness Mr. Fischler's letter:

Wellsboro, Pa.

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sirs:

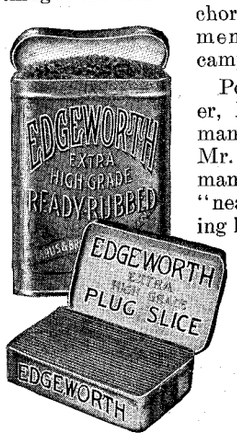
Last summer while on my vacation, which was spent on Pine Creek, one of the best fishing streams in Northern Pennsylvania, I noticed a lot of discarded Edgeworth tobacco cans. Especially were they noticeable near the good fishing holes.

When I returned home I bought Edgeworth and learned the reason for all those empty packages.

Yours,
Peter Fischler

We're much too busy filling the blue tins here in Richmond to be able to follow them to the four corners of the earth.

It's a curious fact, by the way, that sportsmen everywhere show a marked preference for Edgeworth. There's something in the blend that strikes a responsive chord among fishermen and hunters, campers and hikers.



Perhaps some reader, himself a sportsman, can tell us why Mr. Fischler found so many Edgeworth tins "near the good fishing holes."

Be that as it may, "seeing is believing" with us just as it was with Mr. Fischler. Thousands of letters from pipe smokers are visual proof to us that in Edgeworth we are producing a tobacco that most men like.

You may not find Edgeworth to your taste at all, but we think it probable that you will. Let's try to find out!

If you'll write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va., we'll send you, postpaid, free samples of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready Rubbed.

What follows is a matter between you and your pipe!

If you care to write us the name and address of your regular tobacco dealer, we shall very much appreciate your courtesy.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

CHANGING STYLES IN PAPER MONEY

IN a cigar store the other day a man receiving change for a five-dollar bill glanced at the four ones in his hand with dark suspicion. Some of these ones, notes *The American Banker*, commenting on the incident, had red seals. Never having seen any United States money with the seal in red, the customer was about to turn the money in as counterfeit or call for the police, when he remembered hearing about some new money. "Yes," said the clerk, in answer to his question, "these new one-dollar bills with red seals are the 'Series of 1923.'"

In order that other people may not raise a rumpus over this new color-scheme, the above-named paper makes public new changes which have been made in the currency. Here, then, is the new style-sheet for 1923 money and later:

In our old bills the seal of the Treasury always appeared in blue, except for the gold certificates, on which the seal was in yellow. For the Series of 1923 the seal is changed from the right-hand side of the bill to the left, and the denominational figure is placed on the right-hand side. On all the new bills, regardless of denomination, the seal, the denominational figure and the number of the bill will be printed in colors as follows:

Blue for silver certificates.
Red for United States notes.
Green for Federal Reserve notes.
Brown for National Bank notes.
Yellow for gold certificates.

So far the only bills of the "Series of 1923" that have been put into circulation are the one-dollar silver certificates and the one-dollar United States notes.

While we are changing the styles in paper money, the old question, it seems, has again come up as to whether the two-dollar bill will be withdrawn from circulation. Some people will be surprized doubtless to learn that the two-dollar bill has been considered unlucky. Just why and where the superstition originated, says *The American Banker*, is a matter upon which authorities disagree. Nevertheless, this paper tells us, there is no doubt of the wide-spread nature of the superstition. Tellers, it seems, are continually bothered by people who do not want to carry two-dollar bills. The prejudice, they say, has even come to the point where people apologize for giving out this currency. Nevertheless, says this paper:

The Treasury Department has planned for the two-dollar bill in "the Series of 1923." The new two-dollar bills when they appear will have a portrait of Jefferson in the center. In the Series of 1923 denominations will be differentiated simply by the denominational figure and by different portraits on the face of the bills. The kinds of currency will be shown by the overprinting in color on the face of the bill. The portraits for a denomination are accordingly the same for all kinds of currency. Thus the new two-dollar silver certificates will have the portrait of Jefferson, the blue seal, serial number and denominational figure, and the new two-dollar U. S. note will have a portrait of Jefferson on its face with the seal, serial number and denominational figure in red.

The national bank-note, however, is doomed, if we are to believe the latest reports from the Treasury. According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, disappearance of the national bank-note from circulation may be expected within the next six years. The paper goes on to say:

High Treasury officials explained the contemplated inauguration of the policy of refunding all outstanding bonds carrying the circulation privilege, which would mean the replacing of national notes in circulation with Federal Reserve notes.

The approximate date for the conclusion of this program is 1930. Secretary Mellon has already announced that the Treasury contemplates calling for redemption on February 1, 1925, the entire outstanding issue consisting of $118,000,000 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1925.

The greater part of these bonds are now used to secure national bank circulation.

There are at present approximately $738,000,000 of national bank-notes in circulation, which would all be replaced by Federal Reserve notes when the bonds upon which the national bank-notes are issued are retired.

These national bank-notes, however, as the editor of *The Journal of Commerce* points out, have many times before been threatened with the ax of the executioner, and have each time escaped. Perhaps there is a little more chance this time that we really shall eliminate the national bank note from our currency. Says the editor:

Secretary Mellon undoubtedly counts upon the continuance of fairly easy money as a factor in his refunding plans. He borrows now at 2¾ per cent. on short term, while the Treasury 4¼s are over 105. Unquestionably he could refund his bonds of 1925 to-day on a favorable basis, altho, of course, the 2-per-cent. rate borne by a good many of those now outstanding will never come again, so far as can be humanly foreseen.

However, it is noted, the Federal Reserve Act from the very beginning sought vainly to anticipate the maturity of these bonds by offering the reserve banks other bonds at 3 per cent. The editor concludes somewhat pessimistically:

It will take more than a simple funding operation on the part of the Treasury to get rid of Congress's ingrained habit of fostering bank-note inflation. Plan after

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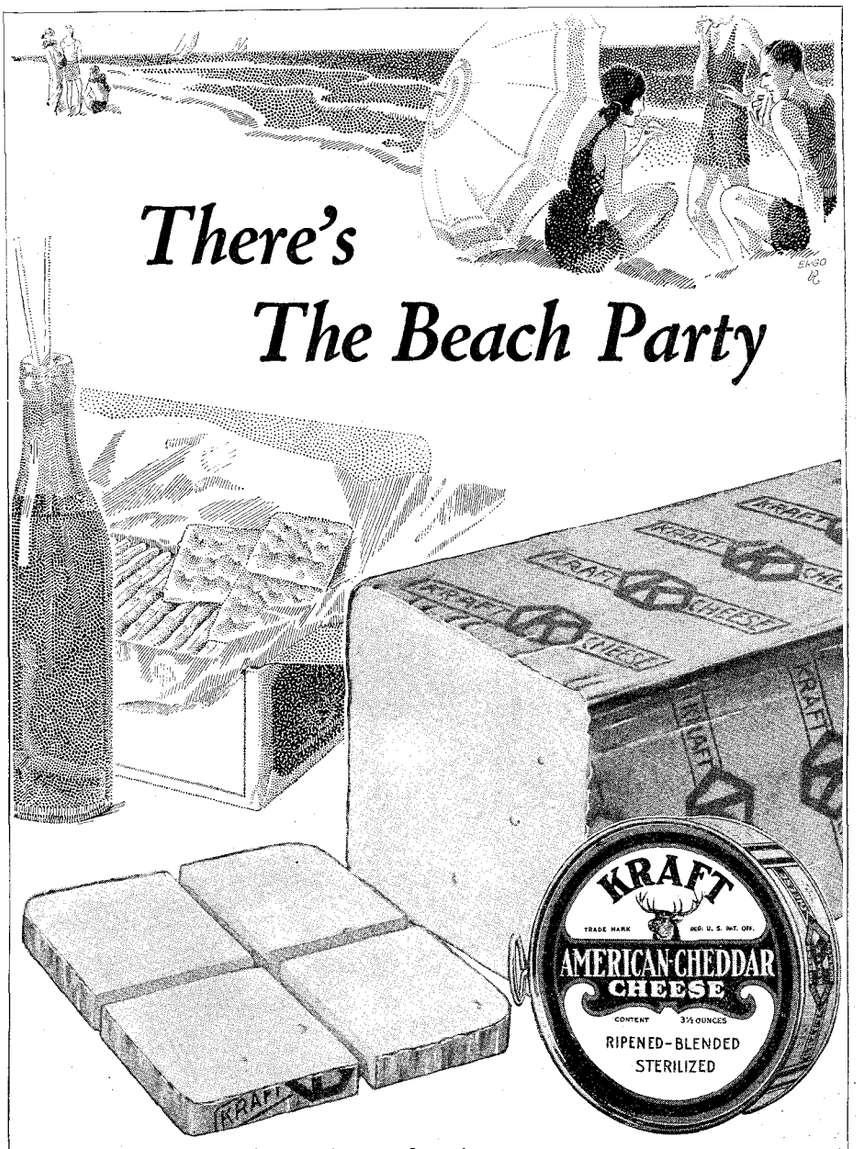
plan for ending it and putting our national currency upon a sounder basis has been brought forward, urged, and has come to nothing in years past. The national bank note is a symptom, not the cause of currency disease.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS' WORK IN FORTY STATES

IMPORTANT as savings banks are, it seems to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) that in many respects, and in some places, building associations are proving a superior thrift agency. For these associations—in which, by the way, "Pennsylvania and Ohio far and away take the lead"—have, we are told, "been instrumental in making possible home-owning by hundreds of thousands of people who otherwise would never have been able to build or buy a home. The building association in this respect is not only a savings account, but it is a home-buying and home-owning account." It is also interesting to note that heavy investments in building associations have not hurt the savings banks, for statistics show "that the States which are most prosperous and which utilize savings banks to the largest extent are at the same time the largest investors in building associations." *The Manufacturers' Record* takes its figures from a recent issue of *The American Building Association News* (Cincinnati). It appears that "in 1917 the total membership in building associations in the country was just a little over one-half of the number in 1922, or 3,838,612. The total assets were a little more than one-half of the assets of 1922, or $1,769,142,175." In the fiscal year 1922-1923, the total assets were $3,342,000,000. The figures are given by States for the fiscal year 1922-1923, as follows:

States	1922–1923 Number of Assn's	Total Membership	Total Assets
1 Pennsylvania	3,316	1,251,000	$624,000,000
2 Ohio	875	1,169,828	564,348,517
3 New Jersey	1,093	678,973	359,268,557
4 Massachusetts	209	327,157	225,092,157
5 Illinois	741	390,000	201,928,358
6 New York	282	321,044	153,161,292
7 Indiana	339	270,725	140,945,474
8 Nebraska	80	143,456	91,994,730
9 Maryland†	785	177,150	88,575,000
10 Wisconsin	115	114,179	71,821,023
11 Louisiana	70	91,000	69,189,443
12 California	112	63,825	64,732,760
13 Missouri	201	104,214	60,497,796
14 Michigan	81	114,730	58,546,237
15 Kansas	120	118,220	55,613,521
16 Oklahoma	82	89,164	51,713,296
17 Kentucky	120	111,000	48,000,000
18 North Carolina	235	65,000	44,398,834
19 Dist. of Columbia	21	51,109	35,830,000
20 Washington	52	75,233	29,696,405
21 Iowa	72	52,800	24,659,855
22 Arkansas*	54	28,225	17,997,261
23 Utah	22	31,220	15,609,399
24 Minnesota	66	30,575	14,686,752
25 Colorado	50	28,635	14,364,330
26 West Virginia	44	35,300	13,780,294
27 Maine	38	18,400	10,585,468
28 Rhode Island	8	20,537	10,545,499
29 Oregon	14	24,990	10,000,000
30 Connecticut	34	25,600	9,633,382
31 South Carolina	152	20,404	7,626,890
32 Texas	88	23,545	7,162,995
33 New Hampshire	27	12,393	5,791,551
34 Montana	26	23,936	5,460,973
35 North Dakota	13	9,075	4,529,065
36 South Dakota†	18	7,350	4,500,000
37 Delaware	33	8,950	4,430,385
38 Tennessee	11	5,750	3,472,527
39 New Mexico†	13	5,200	2,170,000
40 Arizona	4	3,750	1,415,308
41 Vermont	8	1,955	818,521
Other States	250	218,547	113,997,098
Total	10,009	6,864,144	$3,342,530,953

†Estimated.
*Change in fiscal year to June 30. 1921 figures used.



Somehow food seems to taste so much better when eaten out in the open.

As good as it is, even Kraft Cheese seems to have a new appeal to the appetite when taken on an outing. Then, too, consider the convenience, especially of Kraft Cheese in tins; you can make your sandwiches fresh where you eat them.

There is no cheese quite the equal of Kraft. Some are made to look like Kraft in style of package, but that should serve only to make you more careful to look for the Kraft name on the tin or on the foil wrapper.

KRAFT CHEESE COMPANY
CHICAGO - NEW YORK - POCATELLO, IDAHO
KRAFT-MACLAREN CHEESE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, CAN.

KRAFT CHEESE
Decidedly Better
Made and Known in Canada as Kraft Canadian Cheese

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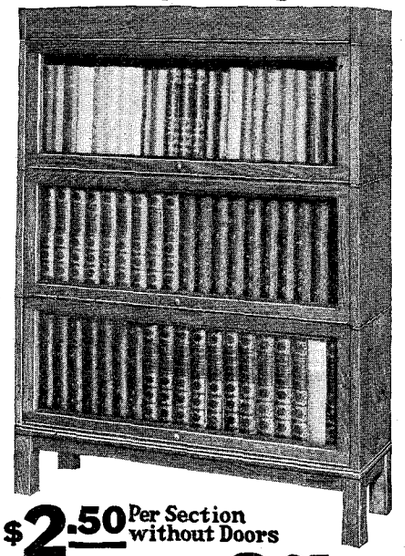

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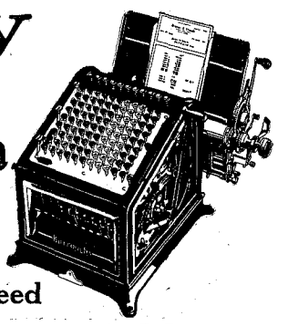

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Burroughs Adding--Subtracting Machine

Just think of this! A Used Burroughs with direct subtraction, complete date section and other time-saving advantages—all for a down-payment of only $30.

Think how it will save time and money in your office or bookkeeping department. No more late statements and poor collections! No more trial balance troubles and overtime! This Burroughs will easily pay for itself in a few months.

Don't miss this opportunity to get this guaranteed used Burroughs now at a fraction of the cost of a new machine. It has been thoroughly overhauled and is good for a business lifetime. It is guaranteed for the same period as a new machine. The total price is only $300.

Mail This Coupon Start this saving today—just mail the coupon.

Other styles and sizes in leading makes of figuring machines.

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I would like to have more information about your Guaranteed Used Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 23.—The American Bar Association, meeting in London, presents to the British bar a statue of Sir William Blackstone, author of the famous Commentaries.

The Grand Council of the Fascismo unanimously approves Premier Mussolini's program for reform of the Fascisti.

A. Stuart MacLaren, British around-the-world flyer, arrives at Paramashiru Island from Uruppu Island.

July 24.—King George entertains visiting members of the American Bar Association at Buckingham Palace, it being the first royal party ever given in honor of guests all of whom are American.

July 27.—The eighth Olympic games, held in France, are ended, with ninety-eight of the 361 Olympic medals won by American competitors.

July 28.—After twenty-three days of almost continuous fighting, the Sao Paulo rebels are reported to have evacuated the city of Sao Paulo and to be in flight before the Brazilian Federal troops.

One hundred and sixty-nine people are drowned when the Japanese steamship *Tairei Maru* is wrecked off a northern Japanese island.

July 29.—The Allied Military Control Commission in Germany breaks off relations with the German War Department after the latter demands that the Commission give forty-eight hours' notice before inspecting any German military organization or plant and post a notice at every place inspected that it would be the last inspection of the German military forces that the Entente will ever undertake.

DOMESTIC

July 23.—Ten persons are killed and ten injured when a New York Central passenger train crashes into an automobile truck at a grade-crossing near Oak Harbor, Ohio. The automobile passengers were returning from a picnic

July 24.—Georges Carpentier, the French fighter, is knocked out by Gene Tunney in the fourteenth round in a match held at the Polo Grounds, New York.

July 26.—In a reply to a protest against the "Defense Day" plans for September 12, President Coolidge says that it is a "non-militaristic gesture for the purpose of keeping down to its lowest possible point the professional military organization of the United States."

The United States Government officially notifies the Persian Government that it will discontinue its diplomatic and consular offices in Persia unless the Persian Government punishes the murderers of Maj. Robert Imbrie, the American Consul at Teheran, and makes adequate reparations to his widow. Persia is required also to pay the expenses of a warship dispatched to the country to receive the body of the dead official.

Forty-two railroads are relieved for an indefinite period of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring them to put control devices on one locomotive division of their lines by February 1, 1926. The largest railroad

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4½ Power

$1.00 Postpaid

Guaranteed German telescope. Clear and powerful. For use when hunting, boating, automobiling, or on your vacation. Ideal for the races. Carefully and accurately made with brass slide and hard rubber casing. Equipped with high grade lenses. Objectives are 24 m.m. Exceedingly favorable rates of exchange make possible this unusual offer. Shipped promptly on receipt of check, money order or dollar bill.

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TIRED, BURNING FEET are quickly relieved by massaging with soothing, healing Mentholatum

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LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS GIVE QUICK RELIEF FOR HAY FEVER

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systems named in the original order are required to have the control devices installed by January 1, 1925.

The high mark in the number of disasters and in the relief afforded their victims by the Red Cross is reached in the record of the first six months of 1924, according to statistics of the American Red Cross. Disasters and epidemics in the United States and earthquakes in foreign lands called for $200,000 direct from the American Red Cross treasury, while chapters and individuals contributed much more.

July 28.—Governor Bryan of Nebraska, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, announces that he will refuse to carry out that provision of President Coolidge's proclamation for "Defense Day" which calls for a participation by the citizens, on the ground that the program is a "military gesture."

July 29.—Replying to the criticism by Governor Bryan of Nebraska of the "Defense Day" test, the War Department says that there will be no mobilization of citizens, and that the test is designed to enable our people to visualize the processes necessary to a complete mobilization in the event of an emergency.

A Hint That Worked.—Bishop K—— is a very large man. On one of his pastoral railway journeys he was told by the porter when he boarded the train about 9 P. M. that there were no more berths left.

"That is too bad," said the bishop. "I have a hard day ahead of me to-morrow, and am worn out. What time does the last man get on?"

"Between two and three, suh."

"Well, can't you give me his reservation? He may never get on, but if he does you must wake me, and I will make it right with him."

The sun was shining when the bishop was called. "Your man did not get on, after all," he said to the porter.

"Yes, sir, he did," was the reply.

"What did you do then?" the bishop asked.

"Why, boss, I just showed him your shoes and I sez: 'De man what wears dem shoes is sleepin' in your berth. If you wants to wake him you kin, but I ain't agwine to.' He is a-settin' in de day-coach."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Use Found for Congress.—Congressman Dan E. Garrett, during his recent term in Washington, had received ten applications for pea seeds from one of his constituents. He complied with each request, but when the eleventh application came in, sent the package of seeds with the following letter:

"I am sending you the seeds, but what in Heaven's name are you doing with so much pea seed? Are you planting the whole State of Texas with peas?"

"No," came the answer. "We are not planting them at all. We are using them for soup."—*Houston Post.*

Too Plain for Politics.—"This radio is a wonderful means of reaching the public."

"It has its disadvantages," commented Senator Sorghum. "If you happen to say something you want to take back next day, there isn't a chance to come out and say the interview was garbled."—*Washington Star.*

if you pay taxes

YOU are paying, among other things, for clean, pure water, and for protection against fire.

Are you getting what you pay for?

Are the water mains in your town large enough for any emergency?

Are they of the right material—free from the cracks and holes that on the one hand let water leak out, and on the other, let disease germs leak in?

If you are a taxpayer, it is your right and your duty to know the condition of your water supply.

If it is good, you will be happier for knowing. If it is bad, you can make it good.

Cast Iron Pipe is the standard for water and gas mains, and for many industrial purposes, because *cast* iron has the singular property of rusting only *on the surface.*

Its service is literally "measured by centuries." The first Cast Iron Pipe was laid nearly 300 years ago—and is *still in use!*

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU
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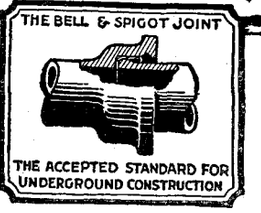
CAST IRON PIPE

Our new booklet, "Planning a Waterworks System," which covers the problem of water for the small town, will be sent on request.



Cast Iron Pipe lasts for centuries. Its maintenance cost is extremely low; repairs or connections are easily and quickly made. Its bell-and-spigot joint has proven itself the most satisfactory for water and gas distribution.

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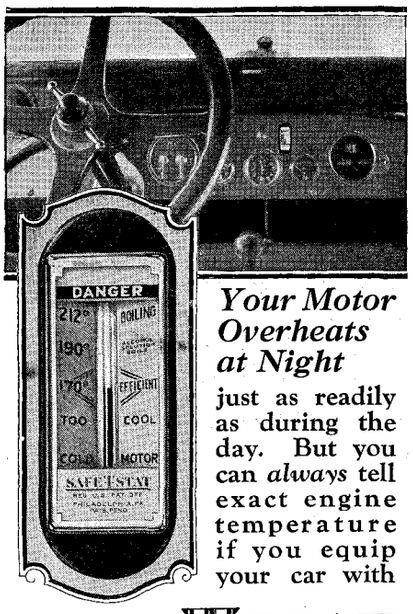

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just as readily as during the day. But you can *always* tell exact engine temperature if you equip your car with

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Mounted on the instrument board, SAFE-T-STAT is visible night and day. Shows at once danger from low water, an idle fan, a broken pump or insufficient oil. Quickly and permanently installed. Operates indefinitely without adjustment or repair. One model fits all cars.

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Saves 50% to 75% fuel cost

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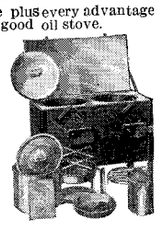

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Insistent *Thirst*

Satisfy it anywhere, any time with Welch's Grape Juice. You'll find Welch's dependable wherever you go. The exhilarating juice of ripe Concords,—ask for it when traveling, at your club, at soda fountains.

Welch's straight, 10c; or a larger drink, Welch's with plain or carbonated water, 10c.

Welch's
Grape Juice

THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Page Barnum.—
LOST—New Black Hip Boot, left hind foot; return to Enterprise for reward.—*Classified ad. in the Livingston (Montana) Enterprise.*

When the "D" Fell Off.—
LADIES INVITED
BAKING ONE ON THE PREMISES
—Porcelain letters on New York restaurant window.

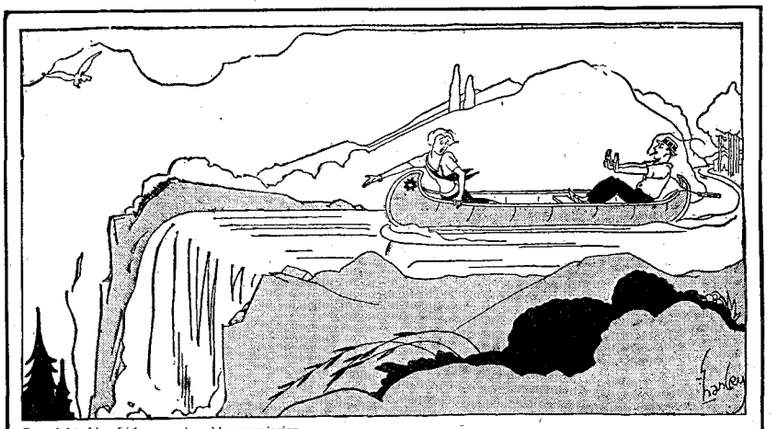
It's Full of 'Em.—Being an immient lawyer, his friends believe that he can best represent the section in a law-making body, the House of Representatives.—*From a news item in the Waxahachie (Texas) Enterprise.*

Fatal Mistake.—WIFE—"The servant has thrown up her position because you were so rude to her on the telephone."

HUSBAND—"Oh, I thought I was talking to you!"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Archeological.—We understand that the collection of antiques at the British Museum has been enriched by a perfect specimen of the hairpin of the pre-shingle epoch.—*The Humorist (London).*

Congrats.—
SILVER CITY MAN WINS
HONORS IN THE NATIONAL
EGG LAYING CONTESTS
—Headlines in the Santa Fe New Mexican.



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HE: "Now don't get excited. I've seen it in the movies many times, and they never go over."

Flank Strategy.—
President Will Attack Davis in South and La Follette in Northwest
—Headlines in the Minneapolis Journal.

Signs.—MISTRESS—"I am a woman of few words. If I beckon with my hand that means 'come.'"

NEW MAID—"That suits me, mum. I'm also a woman of few words. If I shake my head it means 'I'm not coming.'"—*Klods Hans (Copenhagen).*

Hopeless.—In a motor accident case recently the motorist said that the injured man would persist in walking right in the middle of the road. Judging from the state of some of our roads we think it quite possible that the unfortunate pedestrian had got into a groove.—*The Humorist (London).*

Translated.—The commercial magnate paid a surprize visit to a branch office and discovered a junior slacking.

"You're fired!" he shouted. "Take this note to the cashier."

He scribbled a note in the hand which everybody in the company knew, but which nobody had ever been able to read.

After looking at it upside down and from the northern and eastern aspects, the junior took it to the cashier.

"What's all this about?" asked the latter, after a severe mental struggle, and hoping that he held the slip the right way up.

"I can't read it," said the lad, "but the boss said he wanted me to have a $10 raise."—*Boston Globe.*

Important.—NORWEGIAN FILM STAR—"Fifty thousand dollars was offered me to stay in America."

MAN FROM CHRISTIANIA—"Did the offer come from America or Norway!"—*Karikaturen (Christiania).*

Specially Painful.—
Miss Mary Brown, B. Mus.
INSTRUCTOR IN PIANO
Special Pains With Beginners
Phone Mornings
—An ad. card in the Claremont (California) Courier.

Unfortunate Oversight.—LADY (visiting prison)—"And how did you come to be put in here, my good man?"

"I'm unlucky," declared the imprisoned wood alcohol vendor, who was in a confidential mood. "One of my customers didn't go blind and he identified me."—*American Legion Weekly.*

She Changed Her Mind.—Among the jurors summoned was a woman who wished to be excused.

"Well, madam, why don't you want to serve on this jury?" asked the judge.

"I'm opposed to capital punishment."

"But this is merely a case in which a wife is suing her husband for an accounting. It seems she gave him a thousand dollars to pay down on a handsome fur coat and he is alleged to have lost the money at poker."

The woman juror spoke up promptly.

"I'll serve. Maybe I'm wrong about capital punishment."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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